

Serbs Put Retaliatory Squeeze on UN Forces

By Chuck Sudetic
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serbs on Thursday shot at and abducted United Nations troops, shelling a UN-controlled airport and tried to force the surrender of heavy weapons from collection points near Sarajevo in violation of a NATO ultimatum, UN officials said.

The Serbian moves mark the most serious acts of retaliation yet for two limited NATO air strikes Sunday and Monday against Serbian fighters attacking heavily populated neighborhoods in the UN "safe area" of Gorazde, which endangered UN personnel.

It remained unclear, however, whether Bosnian Serbian leaders had embarked on a policy aimed at deepening the ongoing feud with the UN and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or were making tactical moves designed to embarrass the international organization and vent outrage over this week's air strikes.

President Bill Clinton warned Serbs not to treat UN or NATO personnel as combatants, Reuters reported from Washington. "I think the Serbs would be making a mistake to start treating United Nations and NATO forces as adverse combatants. That is not what we are doing. We are trying to get them to honor their word," Mr. Clinton said at a news conference.

The Bosnian Serbs severed contacts with UN diplomats and military leaders after the air strikes but agreed Wednesday to meet with Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the co-chairmen of the UN-European Community-sponsored peace conference on Bosnia, which has made little headway for months.

The conference co-chairmen left Sarajevo on Wednesday asserting that they had won agreement by the Bosnian Serbian leader Radovan Karadzic to meet on Friday with the top-ranking UN official in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi.

NATO jets Wednesday roared over the Sarajevo area.

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A Sarajevo woman crying on Thursday as a relative returned through a checkpoint to a Serbian-held neighborhood.

26 Killed in Iraq As U.S. Air Force Downs 2 of Its Own Helicopters

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a disastrous case of mistaken identity, two U.S. Air Force jets patrolling the skies over northern Iraq fired missiles on Thursday and destroyed two U.S. military helicopters, killing all 26 allied military personnel and Kurdish passengers on board.

Pentagon officials joined President Bill Clinton in expressing regret over the incident, saying that the U.S. Black Hawk helicopters had been mistaken for Iraqi Hind helicopters thought to be violating the "no flight" zone imposed on Iraq by the United Nations.

The zone covers territory north of the 36th Parallel and is patrolled from a base in neighboring Turkey.

Similar cases of U.S. military personnel being killed by "friendly fire" plagued the Pentagon during the Gulf War, and military officials had been working on ways to avoid such fatal accidents.

According to a senior official at the German-based U.S. European Command, the dead included 15 U.S. military personnel, three Turkish officers, two British officers, a French officer and five Kurds.

President Bill Clinton, at a news briefing, expressed "my deep sorrow at the tragedy" and said the relief effort inside Iraq "must and will continue."

Initial reports indicated that the U.S. helicopters were carrying out a consultative mission under Operation Provide Comfort, a UN program created after the Gulf War to protect and aid Iraq's Kurdish minority.

All those on board the helicopters were killed, and their bodies were recovered and returned to a Turkish air base, a U.S. Army officer, Lieutenant General Richard Keller, who is based in Germany, said in Stuttgart.

About 12 of those killed were thought to be U.S. helicopter crew members.

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, said a full investigation would be mounted and that the results would be made available to all those nations whose personnel were killed.

"I take full responsibility for today's tragedy," Mr. Perry said.

He made no definitive statement on the cause of the accidental downing but said that the U.S. F-15 pilots "did go in to make a visual identification" of the helicopters before each jet fired missiles. The helicopters were on their way to a

Kurdish village so that the UN officers could speak to village elders, Mr. Perry said.

CNN reported from the Pentagon that the helicopters were flying low, making radar identification difficult and that the pilots, on visual inspection, believed they were tracking Iraqi Hinds.

General Keller said one U.S. F-15 fired a radar-seeking missile and the other a Sidewinder heat-seeking missile.

The Black Hawk and Hind craft, which is a Soviet-built model, are not dissimilar in appearance, although the Black Hawk is about 2.4 meters (8 feet) longer. Both are twin-engine craft.

Also overseeing the air operation on Thursday was a U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System aircraft, Mr. Perry said. These sophisticated planes normally provide preliminary identification of aircraft for fighter pilots on patrol.

The incident occurred in the late morning about 56 kilometers (35 miles) north of the Iraqi city of Arbil. Weather was good.

"We will get the facts," Mr. Clinton said. "And when we get the facts, we will make them available to the American people and to the people of Britain, France and Turkey, our partners in Operation Provide Comfort."

The British defense minister, Malcolm Rifkind, who was visiting Washington, said he believed two British officers were among those who died. He expressed "complete confidence in the inquiries that the United States authorities will be carrying out."

The French defense ministry confirmed in Paris that a French officer was killed, and the Turkish prime minister, Tansu Ciller, who was visiting the White House Thursday, announced that three Turkish officers had died.

The Associated Press quoted a Kurdish official, Hoshar Zohari, as saying that the helicopters were transporting U.S., British, French and Turkish officers from the UN office in Zakho, near the Turkish border, to Salahaddin, in the heart of Kurdish zone.

One helicopter crashed near the village of Amada, the other near Bekhama, another village in the mountainous region, Zohari told the AP.

General John M. Shalikashvili, the head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the rules of engagement in such instances permitted officers in the air over Iraq to decide whether to use

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What's Next After Trade Treaty? Enforcement

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

MARRAKESH, Morocco — After more than seven years of tortuous negotiations, officials from 125 member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will finally sign the world's biggest trade liberalization treaty, the Uruguay Round accord, here on Friday.

Now comes the hard part. The atmosphere in Marrakesh is seemingly jubilant. But away from the celebrations, GATT delegates from nations large and small are busy protecting national interests, cutting deals and in general voicing suspicions about the intentions of their trading partners.

There is, to put it mildly, a certain degree of apprehension about how effective the World Trade Organization — the successor to GATT that is to come into existence next year — will be in policing the world trading system.

Putting the agreement into force "will be as difficult as the

negotiation was," said Rufus Yerxa, the deputy U.S. trade representative. Apart from the need for members to ratify the treaty itself, Mr. Yerxa predicted there would be numerous efforts to test the new dispute settlement mechanisms of the trade organization.

Sir Leon Brittan, Europe's trade commissioner, said in an interview that he hoped the new organization would exist "on a

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par with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund." But he noted the real question will be whether it can be successful as an organization that sets the agenda on trading issues. "What we don't want is a UN-style talking shop," he added.

Mr. Yerxa, rather less diplomatically, said: "There is a lot of doubt right now about whether countries will walk away from

this. A big part of the U.S. agenda is making the damn thing work properly."

Among the tasks facing the Geneva-based World Trade Organization will be:

• Making sure that GATT members live up to their promises to phase out agricultural subsidies.

• Policing the treaty commitment to observe new international standards on patents and copyrights.

• Insuring that textile markets are opened over the next 10 years as called for in the accord.

• Clamping down on abuses of anti-dumping legislation in member countries.

Diplomats also point out that a number of substantial and politically sensitive new trade negotiations are to begin only after Marrakesh.

The Uruguay Round, for example, left largely unsettled the

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Germany Makes 'Cautious' Cut in Rates Bundesbank Aims to Calm Markets After Recent Turmoil

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — The German central bank continued cautiously nudging down key interest rates Thursday, holding out the prospect of further gradual reductions if inflation continued to decline and setting off a round of similar small cuts across Europe.

President Hans Tietmeyer of the Bundesbank said that the cuts, effective Friday, were intended to calm financial markets roiled by recent turbulence in both stocks and bond trading and by speculation about rising interest rates in the United States.

European stock markets and the dollar

moved slightly higher on the news but then fell back amid nervousness about the consequences of news reports that Iraq had brought down two U.S. helicopters.

"The task of the Bundesbank will continue to be to dampen expectations of inflation, and therefore to be very cautious in making interest rate reductions," Mr. Tietmeyer said. But the bank's central bank council noted that "the prospects of a continued reduction in the rate of inflation have improved" and said it assumed it would keep declining in the months to come.

Ulrich Beckmann at Deutsche Bank Research said the comments about slowing infla-

tion had made clear that the trend to lower interest rates would continue.

"This was an important sign showing that the Bundesbank is still sticking to its policy of gradual rate cuts," he said in an interview with Reuters.

Although the German bank had not been expected to lower its discount rate Thursday, it did so by a quarter of a percentage point, bringing it down to 5 percent — 4.75 percentage points lower than its record high in the summer of 1992. The rate is what the Bundesbank charges commercial banks for loans.

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Skeptics Say Air France Plan Won't Fly

By Jacques Neher
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The desperate attempt by Air France to make the unprofitable national airline competitive is sure to be perilous and may be doomed from the start, airline industry analysts said Thursday.

They said a restructuring plan, approved earlier this week by the airline's 40,000 employees, may be too little, too late, particularly as its leaner competitors gear to do battle in increasingly deregulated European skies. Even the optimistic analysts said the chances of failure were significant.

"Air France will stage: on, even with a refinancing," predicted an airline analyst with a major French bank who spoke on condition of anonymity. "They would have to double the

employment cuts and aggressively give up money-losing routes to make a difference."

The plan, presented in March by Christian Blanc, the chairman of Air France, seeks a 30 percent gain in productivity and a return to profitability by squeezing costs and re-thinking the way the airline does its business rather than by following the example of competitors, such as British Airways, which have first swung the axe on bloated payrolls.

It also seeks a 20-billion French franc (\$3 billion) infusion from French taxpayers to restructure its balance sheet.

The blueprint calls for the voluntary departure of 5,000 workers and a freeze in salaries over the next three years. Workers agreeing to take salary cuts are to be given company stock. It also aims to centralize purchasing activities,

decentralize decision-making, reduce the fleet to 149 planes from 166 and increase frequency of flights to important destinations, but with smaller planes.

"You can't just look at the 5,000 number, but rather consider it as an ensemble of measures designed to work together," a spokesman for Air France said in response to skeptics.

"We're not following the Anglo-Saxon strategy for getting profit at any price," he added. "This is a humanistic restructuring plan that respects the employees, because without them, there is nothing."

Apparently, the airline's workforce felt the same way. Some 81 percent approved the package, a "sea change in mentality," one analyst

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Mediation Fails Before Starting In South Africa

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and an international team of mediators left South Africa Thursday barely 48 hours after they arrived, as the latest effort to resolve South Africa's election-related political crisis collapsed before it began.

Mr. Kissinger said the team never got to the point of holding talks because the disputing parties never agreed on whether a postponement of the April 26-28 date of the country's first multiracial election would be a subject of mediation.

The South African government and the African National Congress insisted that the date was not up for mediation, a position Mr. Kissinger reaffirmed.

The Inkatha Freedom Party said that if that was the case, there was no point in talking. It has called for a postponement so that it would have time to negotiate amendments to South Africa's new constitution, and then to participate in an election it has so far chosen to boycott.

"I wish the parties all the best," Mr. Kissinger said, leaving behind a trail of finger-pointing about who was responsible for the misunderstanding that brought the mediators here in the first place, and dashed hopes within a country that is watching pre-election violence escalate virtually every day.

The heart of the constitutional dispute is the insistence of the Zulu-based Inkatha that



South African soldiers preventing an ANC member from heading toward the Inkatha Freedom Party's area during violence that erupted in Thokoza, east of Johannesburg.

South Africa's first post-apartheid government devolve more powers to regions.

The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

The ANC leader Nelson Mandela and President Frederik W. de Klerk traded heated charges over racism, violence and corruption Thursday night in their first and only presidential debate. But they ended with pledges

to work together to build a new and better South Africa.

Extending his arm across the podium to Mr. de Klerk at the close of the debate seen on television around the world, Mr. Mandela said: "I am proud to hold your hand for us to go forward."

Political analysts gave the debate mixed reviews, with no clear winner.

Japan's Hata Bet on Reformists and Now May Collect

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A year ago, Tsutomu Hata literally gambled his career by joining forces with the nascent "reform" movement in Japanese politics. Now, Mr. Hata appears on the verge of winning his bet: He has emerged as the most likely choice to be Japan's next prime minister.

As an outspoken advocate of anti-corruption laws, deregulation and "genuine apologies" for Japanese brutality in World War II, Mr. Hata is committed to the same reform-centered policies as Morihiro Hosokawa, the man who stunned Japan last Friday by announcing his resignation as prime minister.

But if Mr. Hata does land the top job, he would presumably also inherit the rickety, fractious seven-party coalition that helped bring the Hosokawa government to the point of stalemate. Mr. Hata or any other leader would probably be stuck with this unwieldy coalition for six months or more, until a new general election can be called.

The coalition's angry divisions have been evident during the

negotiations, which have lasted for nearly a week. On Thursday, Masayoshi Takemura, leader of one of the parties in the governing coalition, rejected a compromise to a dispute over defining government policy. "But we have not decided to leave the coalition," said a spokesman for Sakigake, Mr. Takemura's party. Negotiations were to continue.

Mr. Hata, meanwhile, in his current role as Japan's foreign minister, was in Morocco to sign the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and try to explain Japan's murky political scene to other leaders.

The 58-year-old Mr. Hata spent most of his political career in the Liberal Democratic Party, which controlled Japan for four decades. A year ago, he had become a key Liberal Democratic heavyweight.

Last April, party leaders offered him the No. 2 job in the government and a virtual guarantee that they would make him prime minister if he would stay with the Liberal Democrats.

Mr. Hata acquiesced over the offer — then turned it down. Instead, he became a leader of the "reform" movement and

led a mutiny of Liberal Democrats fed up with the party's long history of political corruption.

It was a gamble, and it paid off. Mr. Hata formed a new party, the Shinseitō, or Renaissance Party. He played a key role in the historic election last July that finally dumped the Liberal Democrats from power. But then he lost out to Mr. Hosokawa when it came time to pick a leader for the coalition government that replaced the Liberal Democrats. Mr. Hata was made deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

From the moment the highly popular Mr. Hosokawa announced his resignation, Mr. Hata has been considered a leading prospect to take over Japan's government. But the course has not been clear.

A key challenge came from a Liberal Democratic titan, Michio Watanabe, who has been an also-ran in previous struggles for prime minister. Now 70 and probably looking at his last chance, Mr. Watanabe agreed to leave his party and

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Kiosk

Magistrates Summon Berlusconi

TURIN (Reuters) — Silvio Berlusconi, expected to be Italy's next prime minister, has been summoned to testify in a corruption case involving one of his companies, judicial sources said on Thursday.

Magistrates want to question the businessman-turned-politician next week about allegations of graft in the construction of one of Europe's largest shopping centers. Related article, Page 4

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Ivory Coast.....1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 15,000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 1.78	Down 0.44%
3,583.25	110.81
The Dollar	Thurs. close
DM	1.71
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Pound	1.4759
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In Moscow, the High Life Flowers at Gangland Funeral

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — From the attic of the building that houses Kindergarten No. 392, there is a clear line of fire to the parking lot of the Krasnopresnensky Baths, 200 yards away.

At 5:45 P.M. on April 5, Otar V. Kvantrishvili, keeping to routine, left the red-brick bathhouse surrounded by bodyguards. Sportsman, philanthropist, businessman, politician — loved and admired by many for his support of war veterans, orphans and elderly athletes — Mr. Kvantrishvili was also, as everyone seemed to know, a gangster, one of the most powerful bosses in Russia.

At 46, he was a "thief in law," as the Russian phrase goes, a "Godfather," one of the untouchables whom many Russians think are the country's real leaders.

But from the attic of the corner building, at 4/29 Stolyarny Lane, near Metro Station 905, someone fired three shots from a rifle with a telescopic sight and disappeared.

The funeral three days later confirmed everything and nothing about Mr. Kvantrishvili's life and activities, but it provided a vivid insight into the way business, crime, sports and politics have become intertwined in the new Russia, where huge fortunes are made through connections, vice and the sale of state property.

Mr. Kvantrishvili's death, with its cinematic touches and abiding mysteries, has prompted an extraordinary outpouring from his many influential friends in a bewildering variety of professions.

The funeral last Friday, in one of Mos-

cow's most famous cemeteries, Vagankovskoye, was packed with celebrities from entertainment, sports and politics — and with police, secret and otherwise, aiming videocameras.

There were famous actors, famous professional athletes, Olympic champions in Greco-Roman wrestling, which Mr. Kvantrishvili coached for Dynamo, the club of the Moscow militia.

There were also popular singers like Alexander Rozenbaum and especially Iosif Kobzon, a friend to everyone, high and low, and rumored to have mob connections dating from Soviet times.

And in Moscow, a city where fancy Western cars are the choice of the new rich as well as gangsters, there were more fancy Western cars, said the newspaper *Trud*, "than in some European cities," and a goodly collection of triangular young men in suits and crew cuts, readily identifiable as muscle, with walkie-talkies.

It was, in this period of wild capitalism and gangsterism, the closest anyone had ever seen to the marriage festival that opens "The Godfather" film saga.

And as usual in Moscow, there was the strong feeling that everyone involved had seen the movie and was copying the way Hollywood thought gangsters ought to act.

A reporter for Russian television, as he covered the funeral and discussed reports that Mr. Kvantrishvili was a criminal boss, said that "we don't know for sure."

But the station played the musical theme to "The Godfather" under the photographs of Mr. Kvantrishvili's headstone, which is next to that of his elder brother, Amiran, assassinated last August, and close to that

of the revered poet and singer Vladimir Vysotsky, whose grave has become something of a shrine, Jim Morrison-style.

The attack on Mr. Kvantrishvili is among a number of mob-related killings here recently. The latest came on Tuesday morning, when gunmen with automatic weapons burst into an apartment and

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killed a reputed 38-year-old mob leader and his wife in their bed.

"There have been a lot of criminal bosses killed lately," especially from the Caucasus, said Alexander Minkin, a crime reporter with Moskovsky Komsomolsky.

"But no death has stirred such a commotion" as Mr. Kvantrishvili's.

Perhaps it was because Mr. Kvantrishvili was moving from criminality into more visible forms of activity. He was a public patron of the arts and sports, gave large sums to orphanages and Afghan war veterans, and had begun a political party, Ath-

letes of Russia, which put him on television more and more.

His ties to Dynamo had given him entrée to many police and security officials; his charitable and political ties, said Yuri Shchekochikhin, a crime specialist for the Literary Gazette, had led him to famous cultural figures and men close to President Boris N. Yeltsin.

And it was Mr. Yeltsin who recently signed an order giving a closed joint-stock company called the Sports Academy, of which Mr. Kvantrishvili was a director, freedom from both export and import taxes from 1993 through 1995.

According to Kommersant newspaper, the academy was the agent for hundreds of thousands of tons of cement, aluminum, titanium, fuel oil and various ores, drawn from state reserves for sale abroad.

And it was an import agent for consumer goods for many other companies, reportedly including kiosk distributors known to be organized and protected by criminal gangs.

At a recent wedding they both attended, Mr. Shchekochikhin wrote in the *Moscow Times*, a security official pointed to Mr. Kvantrishvili and said: "We both know who Otar really is. But there is not a reception or a presentation where I do not meet him, and surrounded by such people."

And then he himself was pulled into a warm embrace by Mr. Kvantrishvili, who once told Mr. Shchekochikhin: "Sure, it's all true. But my children will be honest."

Mr. Kvantrishvili was born in Zestafoni, Georgia, but grew up in central Moscow, in the same Krasnopresnensky district in which he died. He and his brother were

said to have been brought up by the crime family that ran the area, and who led the brothers into gambling and card-sharking.

He was both a wrestler of impressive standing and a professional gambler and card player, who said of himself: "I'm an expert in horses and people."

He was jailed for gang rape in 1966 and hospitalized for "schizophrenia" in 1970, which may have been a way out of jail.

But in the early 1980s he was working as a coach at Dynamo, meeting policemen and gathering around himself well-known wrestlers, boxers and weight-lifters, some of whom moved into crime.

He directed a Fund for the Social Protection of Athletes, named after a famous soccer goalie, Lev Yashin, while he took advantage of new freedoms to organize some of the first hard-currency casinos in Moscow.

Mr. Kvantrishvili's death has been put down variously to mob rivalries, failed payoffs, personal revenge or even as the reaction of a state angry about his visibility or worried about his proximity to power.

"They write I'm the mafia's godfather," Mr. Kvantrishvili told a *Moscow militia* chief in a taped conversation linked to a *Komsomolskaya Pravda* article.

"It was Vladimir Ilyich Lenin who was the real organizer of the mafia and who set up the criminal state. I'm really an honest man," he went on. "I could have emigrated long ago, but I love this country. I'd rather die than emigrate."

Mr. Rozenbaum said: "The country has lost — and I'm not afraid of this word — a leader." But given the lack of articles in Russian, it was not clear if he meant Russia's real leader, or only one of them.

WORLD BRIEFS

China to Fire on Smugglers at Sea

BEIJING (AP) — China said Thursday that its off-shore patrols will open fire on any ships suspected of smuggling who refuse to let their cargo be examined or try to escape.

The new policy, reported by the official *China Daily*, is likely to worsen tensions in shipping lanes off China, where international maritime authorities have reported a sharp increase in attacks on ships by Chinese security forces.

The International Maritime Organization, a United Nations body, said it received reports of 42 attacks in the South and East China Seas from May to December 1993. In some cases, ships were attacked with explosives and machine guns. Foreign shipowners have accused the Chinese of seizing legitimate cargoes in their zeal to crack down on smuggling.

The Chinese government has denied any wrongdoing and claimed the right to inspect ships not only in its waters, but in undefined "adjacent zones."

Taiwan May Deploy Patriot Missiles

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan will deploy 200 U.S. Patriot missiles as part of a program to upgrade its air defenses, the United Daily News said on Thursday. Three batteries of Patriot missiles, like those used in the Gulf War against Iraqi Scud missiles, will be installed in northern Taiwan, the newspaper quoted unnamed sources as saying.

The newspaper did not say when the missiles would be deployed or when they might be delivered. The Defense Ministry declined to comment.

The defense budget for the year to June 1995 included a \$118 million allocation for the purchase of an unspecified number of modified air defense systems, which legislators say are Patriot missiles.

Researchers Warn on Mammograms

LONDON (Reuters) — Mammograms could cause so much trauma to women's breasts that they rupture tiny cancers, allowing them to spread, Canadian researchers reported. Mammography involves squeezing the breast tightly into X-ray equipment so that it can be scanned.

In a letter to the *Lancet* medical journal, the researchers linked findings by several earlier studies and asked whether mammograms, widely regarded as a good way to detect breast cancer early, might not be too dangerous.

"Compression during mammography can rupture cysts, and dissemination of cancer cells as a result of compression might occur," the researchers, headed by J.P. van Notten of the Royal Jubilee Hospital in Victoria, British Columbia, wrote. They cited earlier studies that found trauma to the breast could cause small cancer cells to spread.

Albania Eases Charge Against Greece

TIRANA, Albania (AP) — President Sali Berisha has eased away from allegations that the Greek government was responsible for a commando raid on an Albanian military post, the state news agency ATA said Thursday.

In a statement reviewing a string of Albanian claims against Greece, Mr. Berisha conceded that the government in Athens "might not be directly responsible for the incident." He also indicated he might be willing to open talks with Greece on the raid, but only if Albania received "an official reply from the Greek government for this grave terrorist act."

The dispute erupted after Albania said six or seven commandos in Greek uniforms crossed the Albanian border and attacked a base, killing two soldiers. The Greek government has denied involvement.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Restored Bridge Opens in Lucerne

LUCERNE, Switzerland (Reuters) — The 14th century Kapellbrücke, or Chapel Bridge, a Lucerne landmark and the oldest wooden bridge in Europe, reopened on Thursday amid official celebrations — with dragons, marching bands and horn blowers — eight months after a blaze destroyed almost 80 percent of the treasured monument.

Although the covered bridge shows striking contrasts between new, pale wood and weathered old timber, most of the evidence of the fire will gradually vanish over the years. Of the 111 original paintings dating from 1611, which adorned the bridge's walkway, 78 were lost. The city plans to rehang the surviving paintings after they are restored in a couple of years.

The bill for rebuilding the bridge and restoring its paintings is estimated at 3.1 million Swiss francs (\$2.1 million). Insurance, donations and revenue from a postage stamp will cover some 2.5 million francs, leaving the city to find the rest. The cause of the blaze remains a mystery.

Passenger train service between Johannesburg and Maputo will resume Sunday after a 10-year break. The South African railway company, Spoornet said Thursday. The service will run three times a week from Johannesburg to the capital of Mozambique and back via Pretoria and Komatipoort, officials said.

Officials of Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens said on Thursday they planned to build an amusement park project in Perm, in eastern Russia, but refused to give details of the size of investment involved or when building might begin. Other Tivoli projects are scheduled for Kurashiki, Japan; Düsseldorf, Germany, and a Hans Christian Andersen theme park in Odense, Denmark, the author's birthplace.

A safety survey of pilot training, qualifications, maintenance and inspection of commuter airlines is planned by the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board. It has no enforcement powers but makes recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration.

A \$7-billion program to modernize the U.S. air traffic control system may be canceled because of lengthy delays and a projected \$2.7-billion cost overrun, the head of the Federal Aviation Administration has said.

There will be no first-class seats aboard Cathay Pacific Airways' new fleet of Boeing 777s. They have been ordered in a two-class configuration: business and economy, the carrier said.

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Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu waving to delegates at the congress of his Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Athens on Thursday.

Greece Strips Ex-King of Citizenship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — The parliament voted Thursday to strip former King Constantine and his family of their Greek citizenship and to seize their property.

The bill was approved by the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement and the Communists. Members of the conservative New Democracy Party walked out late on Wednesday before the debate began, saying the bill violated the constitution.

The New Democracy leader, Miliadis Evert, has accused the government of Andreas Papandreu of pushing the bill to "distract" public opinion from the country's political and economic problems.

The bill put forward two weeks ago by Finance Minister Alexander Papadopoulos said the passports of Constantine, his wife, Anne-Marie, and their five children are "invalid."

The bill also allows for the former king's property to be taken over by the state. Tatou estate near Larissa in central Greece will go to

the Ministry of Agriculture. Most other royal property was taken over by the state earlier to cover unpaid taxes.

The former king's summer residence on the island of Corfu in the Ionian Sea will be taken over by the Corfu municipality.

Mr. Papandreu said earlier that Constantine might be given a passport "in the future" if he clearly recognized the 1975 constitution and the presidential and parliamentary regime.

A government spokesman said the former king had to make "a clear unambiguous statement" recognizing the validity of the referendum of December 1974 doing away with the monarchy.

Constantine said on Tuesday in London, where he lives, that he would "fight to retain Greek nationality by every lawful means at both the international and domestic level."

He said, "Depriving people of their citizenship has always been one of the first measures taken by every totalitarian regime against its opponents."

Constantine has lived in exile since Decem-

ber 1967. Born June 2, 1940, he succeeded to the throne in March 1964 on the death of his father, King Paul. He lacks popularity in Greece as many people blame him for not standing up to the colonels who staged a military coup in April 1967.

From the moment he became king, Constantine found himself in conflict with the centrist leader George Papandreu, father of the current prime minister. The current president, Constantine Karamanlis, spent some years in exile because of a dispute with the monarchy.

Eight months into the colonels' dictatorship, Constantine attempted to throw them out, according to Mr. Karamanlis. The plot backfired and the king went into exile, first to Rome, until 1973, and then to London.

Throughout his years in exile, Constantine has stressed his wish to return to Greece. His decision to visit Greece for a vacation last summer led to a government outcry and several incidents.

(AFP, Reuters)

Ukraine May Seize Bases, Russia Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. PETERSBURG — Russia has placed three Black Sea naval bases on full combat alert out of fear that Ukraine might try to seize them, a Russian admiral said Thursday.

Admiral Igor Kasatonov, deputy commander of the Russian Navy, alleged that Ukraine planned to take over the Russian-controlled bases at Izmail, Ochakov and Nikolayev and had chosen new commanders for them.

"Our ships there have also been put on combat alert," Admiral Kasatonov, a former commander of the Black Sea Fleet, said here.

A spokesman for Russia's Black Sea Fleet said a large vessel was sent to the Ukraine port of Odessa but later turned back to base.

The spokesman, Andrei Grachev, said the troop-carrying ship was returning to Sevastopol after the Ukrainian defense minister, Vitali Radetski, said he would bar it entry to most Ukrainian ports, including Odessa.

The incidents reflect the high level of tension between Russia and Ukraine — both of which have nuclear weapons — since the two former Soviet republics bickered last weekend over a naval base and radar equipment in Odessa.

President Boris N. Yeltsin and his Ukraine counterpart, Leonid M. Kravchuk, are expected to try to

defuse the conflict and divide the Black Sea Fleet at a meeting of the 12-nation Commonwealth of Independent States on Friday in Moscow.

Russia accused Ukrainian special forces of storming the Odessa naval base last Sunday, beating civilians and arresting three officers in the most serious clash yet between the two countries.

On Thursday, Russian commanders said Ukraine had seized three ships in Odessa this week and was forcing sailors to take an oath of allegiance to Kiev. Eighteen officers who refused to take the oath were expelled from Odessa together with their families and belongings on Wednesday, *Itar-Tass* reported.

Ukraine denied using any violence over the weekend and accused Russia of trying to steal navigational radar equipment from Odessa.

Russia and Ukraine have jointly owned the fleet of 440 ships since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Also on Thursday, Yuri Meshkov, president of Ukraine's autonomous Crimean region, accused authorities in Kiev of trying to crush Crimea's independence movement.

The events in Odessa were staged to prepare for the introduction of direct Ukrainian presidential rule in the Crimea, Mr. Meshkov was reported as saying by *Itar-Tass*.

(AP, Reuters)

Kiev Faces an Impasse After Divided Election

New York Times Service

KIEV — Ukraine's first post-Soviet elections have produced a parliament deeply divided between Moscow-leaning leftists, Western-oriented nationalists and independents.

The result will most likely be legislative deadlock on reforming the country's economy and reaching a national consensus on regional and ideological differences.

"It's a very unfortunate outcome," said Nikolai I. Mikhailchenko, the chief presidential adviser on domestic affairs. "Not only will parliament be paralyzed between the left and right, but it will be difficult to direct, with one side trying to go backward and the other side trying to move ahead with reforms."

Communists and their allies, mostly from Ukraine's east, have emerged as the single largest bloc, with 114 of the 399 seats decided in voting on Sunday. Their strength is expected to increase as like-minded independents join them.

The remaining 111 contests failed to produce the qualifying number of votes and new elections must be scheduled. According to Ukrainian law, none of the current group of candidates may run in them.

Observers from the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe have raised serious concerns over the fairness of the elections.

They cited pressuring of rural voters, a politicized, poorly functioning central electoral commission and instances where access to polling stations was denied to foreign observers.

Centrist parties did poorly. The Interregional Bloc of Reforms of former Prime Minister Leonid D. Kuchma, who hoped to bridge the chasm between the pro-reform west and the pro-Russian east, won only four seats.

The Western-based mainstream nationalists, who are staunch supporters of maintaining Ukrainian independence from Russia but are inclined toward market reforms, have won 41 seats. Many of them ran as independents and are expected to form a bloc of 60 to 70 deputies.

The likely legislative stalemate is compounded by uncertainty in the executive branch. President Leonid M. Kravchuk has lost half his government, including his prime minister, who under Ukrainian law must forsake their ministerial posts after winning parliamentary seats. A new government will be delayed at least until May, when the new parliament meets for the first time.

The unpopular Mr. Kravchuk is also preoccupied with trying to delay presidential elections, now scheduled for June 26, and establishing a strong presidential republic.

UN Gets Pledges for Ready Supply of Peacekeepers

By Eric Schmitt

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — More than 15 countries have pledged more than 54,000 troops and other specialists toward the creation of a UN inventory of peacekeepers and equipment for future operations, according to a United Nations official.

The United States is not among the 15, but the official, Colonel

Gérard Gambiez of France, said the Clinton administration was considering his request for transport planes and ships, communications equipment, medical assistance and map reproduction.

Currently, each time the Security Council authorizes a new peacekeeping operation, UN officials must go hat-in-hand to countries for troops, equipment and services, a process that can take months. The new plan would allow UN officials

to quickly deploy forces designated by their governments for peacekeeping missions.

The plan applies only to classic peacekeeping operations, such as those in Macedonia and Cambodia, in which troops monitor an agreement with the consensus of all parties on the ground.

It would not cover operations like those in Somalia and Bosnia, in which troops are permitted to use military might to enforce the peace.

And countries can place restrictions on how and when their forces are used.

Colonel Gambiez was named by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali in January 1993 to head a team to broker agreements with many of the UN's 184 member nations on troops and equipment that could be used by the UN in its peacekeeping efforts.

Colonel Gambiez declined to identify the countries that have promised to send troops, equipment or supplies, but said the number had increased beyond 15 since a status report on the effort was released on March 28.

The UN goal is the commitment of 100,000 troops and other specialists, ranging from infantry soldiers to logistic experts to doctors to police officers, who could be deployed on short notice.

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THE AMERICAS / BACKDOOR WAR ON THE POOR?

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Costs of Cooper Health Plan Disputed

WASHINGTON — A preliminary analysis by the Congressional Budget Office indicates that the chief rival proposal to President Bill Clinton's health care plan would cost at least \$150 billion more over six years than its author, Representative James Cooper, Democrat of Tennessee, has calculated, according to knowledgeable sources.

The report by the congressional agency that estimates the cost of legislation would be a major blow to proponents of Mr. Cooper's "managed competition" approach to health care reform. The agency also has found that about 25 million people could remain uninsured in 2000 under his plan, sources said. (WP)

California Desert Gets Senate Protection

WASHINGTON — The Senate, breaking a long deadlock on one of the most important and contentious conservation issues of the past decade, has approved legislation that would give wilderness protection to almost one-third of California's vast desert lands, including the Mojave desert.

If approved by the House, which three years ago approved similar legislation and is to begin work soon on its latest version, the measure would create the largest wilderness area ever designated by Congress in the lower 48 states: 7.75 million acres (3.13 hectares). The Senate vote was 69 to 29. (WP)

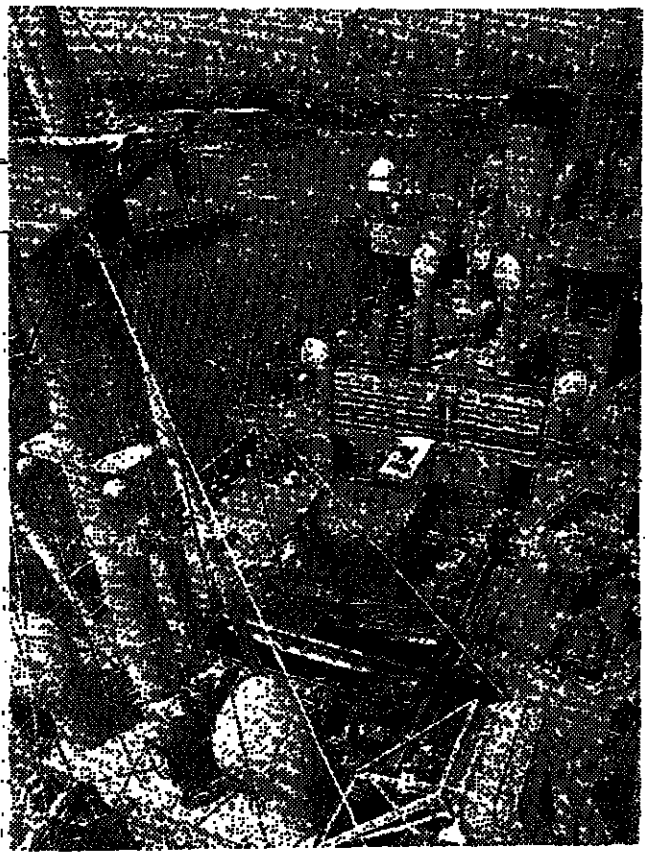
Fisher Wins Democratic Runoff in Texas

HOUSTON — Richard W. Fisher, a wealthy Dallas investor and former adviser to Ross Perot who has never held public office, defeated a 21-year veteran of Texas politics to capture the Democratic nomination for a seat in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Fisher, 45, defeated Jim Mattox, a former congressman and state attorney general, in a bitter runoff fight. Mr. Fisher will face Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison, a Republican, in November. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Garrison Keillor, 51, the humorist: "My generation seems to be terribly self-absorbed. It seems to me we've produced a lot of dismal poetry and a lot of third-rate ideas. I listen to people my age in grocery stores discussing the merits of balsamic vinegars, arguing about olive oils, debating the virtues of cold-pressed olive oil as opposed to triple-pressed, experienced olive oil; people who may very well subscribe to Olive Oil Magazine; people whom I think we could refer to as Yuppies; people who have too much money and not enough character; people who are all nostalgia and not enough history. To me, Whitewater is their scandal. It is their kind of scandal. It is all about perception and it's all superficial. People in my generation are so quick to be disillusioned about politics. How convenient for them!" (AP)



BACK TO THE BEACHES — The Jeremiah O'Brien, once part of the D-Day armada of June 6, 1944. It was to sail from San Francisco for 50th anniversary celebrations in Europe.

Vitamin Advocates Get a Rude Shock

NEW YORK — "It's a whole new ball game," said a prominent professor of medicine after a large and carefully designed study to see if vitamins can protect against cancer and heart disease found no evidence of any benefit and even some hints of actual harm.

Dr. Charles Hennekens, a professor of medicine at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, added that "the results are surprising and unexpected." And, he said, "when something is unexpected, that means you shouldn't discount it."

With the new results, Dr. Hennekens said, people can no longer say that they might as well take vitamins because they cannot hurt and might help.

Dr. Peter Greenwald, who directs chemical prevention research at the National Cancer Institute, said: "We can't assume anymore that vitamins won't hurt and that if you take them in large doses in the hopes of preventing cancer or heart disease that it's totally safe. There's a question there now. I think it suggests caution in moving toward health claims."

The finding is surprising, because it fails to confirm many earlier studies suggesting a benefit from these supplements.

Experts involved in the study say it is possible a benefit may emerge as the study continues, and they say the advice to eat a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables still stands, since the benefit seen in earlier studies may have come from something other than the vitamins. But the experts acknowledge that the case for vitamin supplements should be seen as unproved for now.

The study, published Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine and sponsored by the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Maryland, and the National Public Health Institute in Finland, was designed to show if vitamins A and E reduce the incidence of heart disease and lung and other cancers.

Its subjects were 29,000 Finnish men aged 50 and up, all of them long-term smokers.

One group took vitamin E alone; one took beta-carotene, which the body converts to vitamin A; a third group took both vitamins and a fourth a dummy pill, or placebo. But after five to eight years, the investigators reported, they could find no evidence that the supplements had helped.

Instead, they saw a confusing pattern of mostly adverse effects.

The men in the vitamin A group were somewhat more likely to die from lung cancer and heart disease. The vitamin E group suffered slightly more strokes from bleeding in the brain and slightly less prostate cancer, but both effects could be due to chance, the researchers said.

Public health experts expressed surprise at the new results. For years, they have been garnering indirect evidence that certain vitamins, particularly vitamins A, E and C, might protect against cancer and heart disease.

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Welfare Experiments: A Permanent Hole in Safety Net?

By Jason Deparie
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — California is fingerprinting people on welfare. Massachusetts wants to enroll them in a work program within two months. New Hampshire wants to straighten their teeth, on the theory that better looks lead to better jobs.

With a record 15 million Americans on welfare, more than 30 states have asked the federal government for permission to run welfare experiments.

The requests have prompted an unusual debate: Do the programs represent responsible social science or a backdoor war on the poor?

But the states say the experiments allow them to act, in Justice Louis D. Brandeis's famous phrase, as "laboratories of democracy."

They say the various programs, which are being evaluated by teams of social scientists, may yield important new information about ways to reduce welfare dependency.

But opponents have sued to stop the experiments in California and New Jersey and they are threatening to do the same in Wisconsin and several other states.

They say that the some of the programs violate laws governing experiments on humans and, by reducing aid, the programs subvert the fundamental purpose of the welfare system: to provide a safety net for poor children.

The proposals place the Clinton administration in a politically awkward posture. Several requests have alarmed officials at the Department of Health and Human Services, who fear some of the experiments could leave poor families with no support.

But as a former governor who long argued for flexibility in federal programs, Mr. Clinton has vowed to approve experiments, even when he disagrees with them.

And with the public clamoring for changes in the welfare system, the administration does not want to be accused of standing in the way.

"We try to focus completely on the policy, but we are not unaware of the political consequences," said Mary Jo Bane, an assistant secretary of health and human services, who presides over the waivers.

"It's a balancing act, but I'm quite confident that we've achieved a good balance."

Mark Greenberg, an attorney who works for the Center for Law and Social Policy, a Washington advocacy group, estimates that the experiments already in place affect about a third of the nation's welfare recipients.

They vary widely, and many of them have generated no objections. New York and at least 13 other states,

'We try to focus completely on the policy, but we are not unaware of the political consequences.'

Mary Jo Bane, who presides over state requests for welfare experiments

for instance, are allowing welfare recipients to earn more money without losing benefits, to encourage them to work.

But other states are trying strategies that reduce, or even end, cash assistance in some circumstances. Maryland, for instance, is reducing the payments to mothers who fail to get their children immunized. Ohio and Wisconsin are reducing payments to families whose children skip school.

Arkansas, Georgia and New Jersey won approval to eliminate increased payments to mothers who have additional children. Florida and Wisconsin are experimenting with different versions of a two-year limit on cash payments.

Terrorism or Not, U.S. Economizes By Fingerprinting Far Fewer Aliens

By Roberto Suro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Despite administration pledges to crack down on criminals and terrorists slipping into the country as immigrants, the federal government has stopped running routine fingerprint checks on aliens, a procedure that has blocked thousands of people a year from entering the United States because of their criminal records.

In a policy change effective April 1, the Immigration and Naturalization Service now will send only a handful of fingerprints from prospective immigrants to the FBI for a criminal record check and only in exceptional cases.

Applicants for a wide range of immigration benefits including citizenship, permanent residence and

political asylum will continue to submit fingerprints to the immigration service.

An internal memorandum sent from immigration service headquarters here to offices around the world states that although the agency "is taking this action reluctantly, it is necessary due to the current budget situation."

Richard Kenney, an immigration service spokesman, said the agency hopes to save \$3 million during the remaining six months of the current fiscal year by drastically reducing what he termed "an expensive, labor-intensive process."

In 1993 nearly 890,000 sets of prints were sent to the FBI for criminal record check, and fewer than 1 percent of them resulted in a rejection of the application, Mr. Kenney said. That amounts to

nearly 9,000 people who were kept from acquiring immigrant status last year because they had been convicted of a felony or had some other serious criminal matter on record with the FBI.

In the wake of the shooting outside the Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in Langley, Virginia, the World Trade Center bombing in New York and other recent violent incidents, there has been growing public concern that terrorists and other malefactors are too readily entering the United States as immigrants.

Aside from cases involving orphans coming into the United States, the memorandum calls for a 95 percent cut in FBI fingerprint checks and requires senior regional officials to submit a written justification for every request to the immigration service headquarters.

And California has reduced benefits for all recipients, calling the move an experiment that will prompt more people to work.

Critics argue that behind the talk of experiments, states are dismantling a system set up to protect poor children.

"It has become a backdoor way of a state to enact any policy it wants, regardless of the potential harm to families," Mr. Greenberg said.

A previous generation of welfare experiments, begun in the early 1980s, produced valuable research about job training and led to adoption of a nationwide program. But current proposals are more radical.

They began with President George Bush, who, facing a re-election campaign with virtually no welfare policy, found one through waivers. He pledged in his 1992 State of the Union speech to make the waiver process "easier and quicker," and approved a flurry of experiments, including one that a federal court later found unlawful.

That waiver gave California permission to offer reduced benefits to welfare recipients who move in from other states. A federal court blocked the move, citing precedents that barred such residency requirements.

In defending the Clinton policy to give the states great leeway, Ms. Bane emphasized that she would not grant waivers for experiments she considered unconstitutional. She barred, for instance, an Illinois proposal that would have lowered benefits to new state residents.

She also negotiated with Florida and Wisconsin to modify experiments placing a two-year limit on cash assistance.

Florida, for instance, initially proposed a two-county experiment that would have simply ended cash assistance after two years, with no guarantee that recipients could find work.

"There might not have been anything for people,

even if they worked hard and followed the rules," Ms. Bane said.

Instead, she persuaded state officials to guarantee a job for all the welfare recipients affected by the two-year limit. Jim Towey, the state's secretary of health and rehabilitative services, credits Ms. Bane for devising a program with better safeguards.

"We are very happy campers," Mr. Towey said. "They took our raw material and polished it, and they did it with amazing speed."

Ms. Bane reached a different accommodation with Wisconsin. Participants in the two-county experiment

Critics argue that behind the talk of experiments, states are dismantling a system set up to protect poor children.

there will not be guaranteed a job when their two years end, even if they cannot find one on their own.

But Ms. Bane did insist on a clause that gives the federal government permission to suspend the entire experiment if the local economy is too weak.

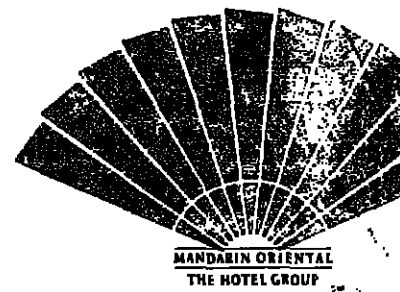
Advocates have called that scant protection, saying many welfare recipients cannot find jobs even when the labor market is good. But while she clearly does not relish the Wisconsin idea, Ms. Bane defends her solution. "I'm actually pretty proud of our record over the last six months," she said.

The Bush administration approved the fingerprint plan in California. The Clinton administration has still not ruled on the two-month limit in Massachusetts, or the dental plan in New Hampshire.

It has, however, continued a Bush waiver that gave California permission to cut benefits to \$607 a month for a family of three, from \$633.

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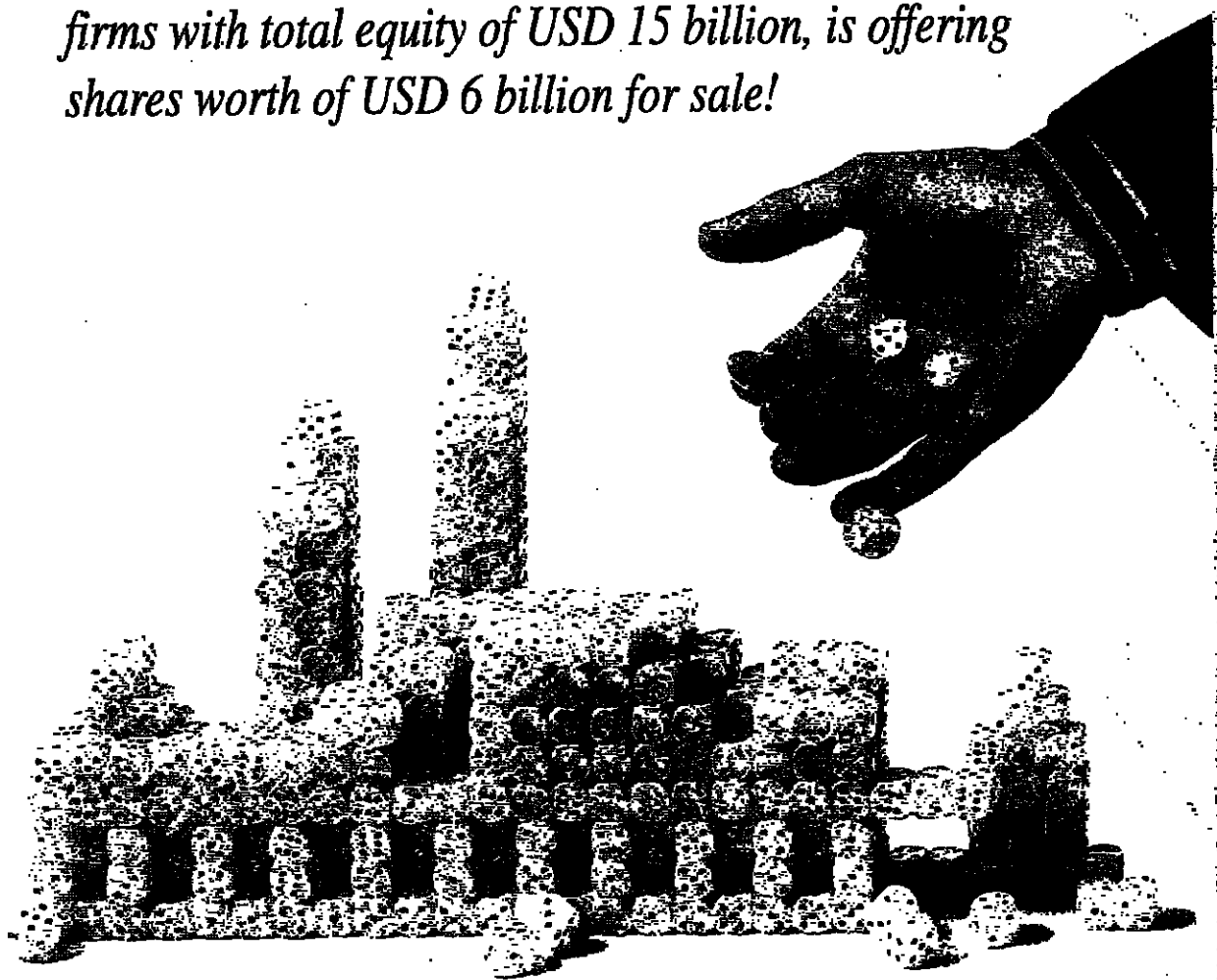


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Legislative Leadership Choices Signal Shift in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME—The new leaders of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies were nominated Thursday as part of a political accord that is expected to make the media executive Silvio Berlusconi prime minister.

The nominations must be approved when parliament convenes Friday.

But party leaders said a majority in the new parliament backs the choices: Irene Pivetti, 31, a deputy from the autonomy-minded Northern League, for Chamber speaker,

and Carlo Scognamiglio, 49, a former telecommunications executive from the Liberal Party, for Senate president.

The selections mark a significant break from the power-sharing tradition of giving the speaker's seat to the Communist Party while the Christian Democrats and its centrist allies ran the government.

The elections last month swept away the scandal-battered power structure. The winners—a conservative coalition led by Berlusconi's Forza Italia movement—

have made it clear they will claim the top posts for themselves.

The leadership choices were announced by spokesmen from Forza Italia's two main election allies, the Northern League and the National Alliance.

Mr. Berlusconi, who has emerged as the leading candidate for prime minister, met Wednesday with President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro. The president's office gave no details of the talks, but it is Mr. Scalfaro who will name the person to head Italy's next government.

Miss Pivetti, a journalist, was the main liaison between the Northern League and the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Scognamiglio is a former professor and served as counselor for various ministries.

The current prime minister, Carlo Ciampi, said his government will resign as soon as officers of the new parliament are elected.

Mr. Ciampi's government is expected to be asked to stay on as a caretaker until a new government is formed.

GATT: After the Treaty, Plenty of Unresolved Trade Problems Remain

Continued from Page 1

contentious issue of liberalizing markets in financial services.

Another big-ticket market that will soon be discussed again is for basic telecommunications services. Many governments are reluctant to open up their telephone monopolies to competition.

The maritime sector, and in particular shipping, will also soon be the subject of multilateral talks.

The free movement of unskilled workers, also left out of last December's Uruguay Round deal, is similarly on the agenda over the next few months. This is of special interest to countries like India, which has a large migrant worker population.

In the coming months, as a preparatory committee gets down to work on the World Trade Organization, more outspoken disagreements can be expected between industrialized countries and low-wage emerging economies such as Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia on the still controversial matter of linking workers' rights and trade.

Mr. Yerxa said this issue is "not motivated by protectionism but by a genuine belief that it needs to be addressed in order to have a credible world trading system."

Balkrishna Zutshi is India's ambassador to

GATT and a de facto spokesman for developing countries who fear that the West will try to use issues such as labor standards or environmental concerns as an excuse for protectionist measures. He rallied against their inclusion in the work of the World Trade Organization. "I am sure the hearts of most Americans are not bleeding for workers in developing countries," he said in an interview.

Meanwhile, much of the real business being done here this week involved the world's trade heavyweights—the United States, the European Union and Japan.

Sir Leon Brittan and Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, wrapped up a deal Wednesday on government procurement that offers \$100 billion of annual bidding opportunities. But the two could not agree on another \$100 billion worth of European telecommunications and U.S. federal grant program business.

Tsutomu Hata, the Japanese foreign minister, who may soon become the next prime minister, met with Vice President Al Gore and Mr. Kantor here for talks that both sides said were unlikely to break the stalemate over American demands that Tokyo further open its markets. Mr. Hata also met Sir Leon, who is pressing Europe's own case and who will travel to Japan on April 22 for more talks.

Both Sir Leon and Mr. Kantor have been meeting here with their counterparts from India and Pakistan, expressing dissatisfaction with markets they consider insufficiently open to their textile exports. And the U.S., Japan, Canada and the European Union are consulting on China's application to join GATT, with Brussels and Washington at odds over the issue.

The United States is insisting that China push ahead with economic reform and conform to GATT rules before it becomes a member. Sir Leon said in an interview that "certain things are necessary but others can be delayed" as long as China accepts that GATT member states may take action against Beijing if it abuses the trading system once it joins. Japanese officials indicated in private they shared Washington's doubt that China can meet enough conditions to become a member this year.

All of the government officials here agree that the Uruguay Round treaty is a milestone in world trade. But narrow national interests can still be expected to hamper the work of the trade organization, as was illustrated by this week's dispute between France and Germany over European banana import rules.

"We are not finished by a long shot," said one weary official of the GATT secretariat. "There is lots more to come."

BOSNIA: Serbs Put Retaliatory Squeeze on UN Units

Continued from Page 1

rounded weapons-collection point at Krivoglavci, a village about 15 kilometers northwest of Sarajevo, after the Bosnian Serbs brought up a tank to press their demand for an unspecified number of artillery pieces guarded inside, the officials said.

Serbs have also demanded the weapons in a collection site at the village of Hreso, east of Sarajevo, which is being guarded by Russian troops, said a UN military spokesman.

The Serbs surrounded the sandbagged Krivoglavci site Monday, deploying troops and laying mines that trapped 20 to 30 United Nations troops on guard there, a UN official said.

"The Serbs gave two deadlines, but they passed and nothing happened," said a UN military official. "We will sit tight."

"If they resort to force, we will respond in similar fashion," the official said. "It looks like an orchestrated campaign. We are trying not to provoke the Serbs and keep things as calm as possible."

The demand for the weapons and deployment of the tank constituted clear violations of a NATO ultimatum that had required the Serbs to hand over or remove all heavy weaponry within a 20-kilometer radius exclusion zone around Sarajevo before Feb. 20.

The Serbs gave up 296 artillery pieces, anti-aircraft guns and other heavy weapons under the threat of NATO air strikes, UN officials said. The surrendered weapons are now under UN guard in seven collection points within the exclusion zone.

Three of the collection areas are now surrounded by Serbian forces and mine fields, UN officials said.

UN officials have been reluctant to use the word "hostage" to describe the detained UN personnel, but hostage-taking and vengeance killings have been part of the Bosnian war since it began.

The Bosnian Serbs have detained or restricted the movement of well over 200 UN troops since Sunday's first air strike by an American jet fighter against a command post that was directing a fierce barrage into thickly populated neighborhoods of Gorazde.

UN troops came under fire from Serbian positions in several areas of Bosnia, leaving at least one wounded.

Near the northern Bosnian city of Tuzla, Serbian shells struck a UN observation post as well as the UN-controlled airport, prompting NATO jet fighters to make overflights, UN spokesmen here said.

Bosnia Serbs Ban American Media From Territory

Reuters

BELGRADE—Bosnian Serbian authorities on Thursday banned American journalists from their territory, the Bosnian Serbian press agency SRNA reported.

"Work credentials of American journalists and all those working for American media are rescinded as of April 14," the agency said, quoting an official statement. It said they were also banned from the territory of the self-styled Bosnian Serbian Republic.

Foreign journalists have also been warned that the Serbs will no longer acknowledge press credentials issued by the UN Protection Force. On Wednesday, Yugoslav authorities banned CNN and Agence France-Presse.



The GATT director-general, Peter Sutherland, left, welcoming Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata of Japan to a meeting room in Marrakesh, Morocco, Thursday, where more than 100 nations have gathered to sign the Uruguay Round trade pact on Friday.

HATA: Politician Bet on Reform

Continued from Page 1

join the anti-Liberal Democrat coalition if the coalition will give him the top job.

Mr. Watanabe has a petition signed by several of his followers who said they would immediately quit the Liberal Democrats with him if he could get the nod. Just in case anybody misunderstood their determination, they stamped their official seals on the document not with ink, but with blood.

It now appears, though, that Mr. Watanabe cannot find enough votes, either in the Liberal Democratic Party or the coalition parties. Another hopeful, Mr. Takemura, also seems well short of the needed votes.

That leaves Mr. Hata, a smooth, engaging politician veteran who has a long history of negotiations with the United States on trade and other matters.

Mr. Hata may be best known abroad as the man who tried to block imports of American beef by arguing that Japanese intestines are "different" from other people's.

That comment became notorious as an example of how far Japan would go to protect its closed markets. Trying to deal with the repercussions, Japanese government officials denied that Mr. Hata ever said it.

Last spring, a reporter asked Mr. Hata directly whether he really made the comment about intestines. He did not beat around the

bush. "Oh yes, I said it," he declared. "The newspaper story was right."

He explained that he was really trying to argue that "a society that has never eaten much beef will have health problems" if it moves to a beef diet "too fast."

As foreign minister, Mr. Hata has been a firm ally of the United States on political and military issues. Unlike some other Japanese leaders, he shares the U.S. view that a tough stance is the best way to deal with the North Korean nuclear development program.

When President Bill Clinton angered many Japanese with his comment that "the Japanese say 'yes' when they mean 'no,'" Mr. Hata spoke up on the American's behalf. "Rather than blame Clinton," he said, "we should face the fact that there are many examples proving he was right."

Mr. Hata joined the rest of Japan's political establishment in rejecting the Clinton administration's push for "numeric targets" to increase Japanese imports of specific U.S. goods. He has indicated, though, that he would accept a "target" for reducing Japan's overall trade surplus, and that position might give the U.S. side some negotiating room.

Like many current Japanese politicians, Mr. Hata looks to Mr. Clinton as a political role model.

Conflicting Testimony Marks German Fire Trial

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUSSELDORF—One of the four defendants in the Solingen murder trial declared Thursday that he alone was responsible for setting the fire that killed five Turkish women and girls.

But a second defendant also said he was guilty, prompting the judge in the sensitive case to appeal to them to tell the truth.

"One of you is lying," Judge Wolfgang Steffen said.

The judge urged them to say clearly what had happened to help ease the sorrow of the relatives of the two young women and three girls killed in the fire last May 29.

The case has been plagued from the start by contradictory statements from the four defendants, making the trial a hard test for Germany's system of justice.

When the trial opened Wednesday in a high-security court in Düsseldorf, the oldest defendant, Markus Garmann, 24, expressed remorse for the crime and said he and the other three—Christian Riber, Felix Köhnen and Christian Buchholz—were all guilty.

At Thursday's session, the 17-

year-old Riber said he would not describe how the crime was carried out. "I say only this: Köhnen, Buchholz and Garmann had nothing to do with the act," he said.

Mr. Garmann, however, testified that all four had taken part in deciding what to do, stealing a can of gasoline, standing watch or setting fire to the three-story house.

In another development, the government said Thursday that radicals carried out 400 fewer violent acts last year, following a crackdown by law officials at all levels, although the government's security report for 1993 shows that the problem is far from overcome.

While the extremists are carrying out fewer attacks, there have been many more nonviolent crimes, such as threatening foreigners, distributing hate literature and giving the Nazi salute.

The number of nonviolent far-right crimes rose from 5,045 in 1992 to 8,329 last year, the report said. That could be partly due to citizens having greater courage in reporting such offenses, the document stated.

(AP, Reuters)

RATES: Bundesbank Makes Move

Continued from Page 1

the effect of setting the floor for German money market rates.

The bank also lowered its Lombard rate, which acts as a ceiling on German money market rates, from 6.75 percent to 6.5 percent. This was a smaller cut than had been expected, since the money market rates are now well below 6.5 percent.

The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and Denmark all lowered discount rates after the Bundesbank's announcement, and U.S. Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, who has repeatedly urged the Germans to keep cutting, welcomed the move as a stimulus to the German economy.

Mr. Tietmeyer said, however, that the bank would act cautiously. "Exaggerated interest rate reductions would risk rekindling fears of long-term inflation," he said after the decision by the central bank council, which consists of seven members of the Bundesbank's directorate and the nine state central bank presidents.

The bank last lowered its discount rate, from 5.75 percent to 5.25 percent, on Feb. 17. "It was a clever move to lower it again today, because nobody expected that," said Peter Fietisch, an economist at Commerzbank. "It was certainly justified, because the economy is still shaky."

Fear of inflation, historically strong because of memories of how

the destruction of the country's currency in 1923 helped contribute to the rise of the Nazis, has made the bank reluctant to act in haste this year. It waited until February to cut rates because of an unexpected surge in the money supply in the first quarter of 1994 as investors sought liquidity to take advantage of new tax rules on real estate purchases in Eastern Germany, among other factors.

The Bundesbank said in a published statement there were signs that the strong money supply growth would slow down in the coming months.

German inflation, well above 4 percent a year ago, fell to 3.2 percent in March and will probably end up below 3 percent by the end of this year, Mr. Tietmeyer said. Nationwide labor union wage settlements have been averaging around 2.5 percent since January.

But with unemployment running at just under 10 percent and nearly 4 million Germans out of jobs, economic growth this year is expected to be modest. None of the major German political leaders, however, differs with the Bundesbank's priorities.

The Bundesbank also announced a 18.83 billion Deutsche marks (\$10.96 billion) surplus in its 1993 operations, the sixth surplus in a row, and transferred most of it to the deficit-ridden federal government in Bonn.

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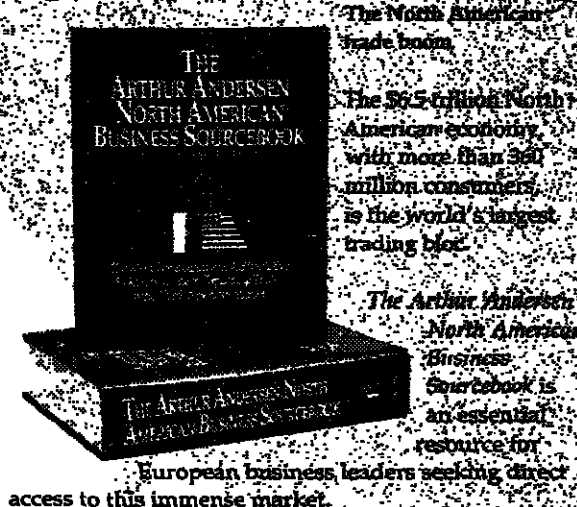
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For Israelis, A Peaceful But Tense Celebration

While his remarks were not an outright condemnation, they were seen as an improvement, and Mr. Arafat followed them up with an unexpected phone call to Mr. Rabin in which he eschewed violence by Palestinian radicals.

A Rwandan soldier kicking a man in a line of Hutu refugees in Kigali because he had no proof he was not a Tutsi. The government soldiers are predominantly members of the majority Hutu tribe.

French and Belgian troops at the airport were expected to leave

Fighting broke out at dawn Thursday, and heavy mortars and machine-gun fire shook the center of the city for most of the day. But it appeared that more and more

The Rwandan Army was not contesting the control of the streets with the bands of drunken men armed with machetes, spears, truncheons and automatic weapons that manned checkpoints throughout the city.

The International Committee of the Red Cross, one of only two relief agencies still in Kigali, temporarily suspended humanitarian

operations Thursday when one of their trucks carrying six wounded Rwandans was stopped at a checkpoint, the wounded pulled out and killed. Earlier in the day, Red Cross officials had come across 15 bodies hacked to death in front of a religious school.

Patricia Wells is the author of *The Food Lover's Guide to Paris*, now in its third edition.

dependent black homelands that were a cornerstone of apartheid,

...osing of the last chapter of the apartheid system," said Transker's military ruler, Major General Banu Holomisa, whom many people expect to be defense minister in a government of national unity dominated by the African National Congress.

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U.S. and China Split on Korea Pyongyang Is Reported Ready for Dialogue

By Lena H. Sun

WASHINGTON Post Service
BEIJING — The United States and China are unable to agree on what steps should be taken if North Korea continues to resist pressure to open its nuclear installations for inspection, a senior U.S. official said Thursday.

The official, Robert Gallucci, the State Department's newly appointed coordinator on North Korea, said a day of "productive and useful" talks with Chinese officials had failed to produce progress on resolving the differences.

"I can't say we're in complete agreement on what to do next," he said. Mr. Gallucci, who leaves for Seoul on Friday, conferred with Assistant Foreign Minister Qin Huasun and six other officials.

Last week, North Korea rejected a United Nations statement urging it to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to complete full inspections of North Korean nuclear installations.

The statement set a deadline of early May for the agency director, Hans Blix, to make a progress report to the Security Council. It called on North Korea to resume negotiations with the United States and South Korea. The talks were suspended after North Korea prevented agency inspectors from

making tests in February to determine Pyongyang's nuclear capabilities.

CNN reported from Pyongyang Thursday that a high North Korean official told a handful of journalists and foreign diplomats that his country was ready to resume a dialogue with the United States.

"We want to resolve all the issues through patient talks with Washington," Kim Yong Sun, a senior North Korean official, said in a separate statement broadcast by Pyongyang radio. Agency France-Press reported.

Mr. Gallucci said a third round of talks on the north's security and economic development will only be held if North Korea allows the UN agency to complete its inspections and resumes comprehensive talks with South Korea.

Mr. Gallucci seemed to go out of his way to emphasize that Washington's first choice is to resolve the matter through negotiations, not sanctions imposed by the Security Council. That echoes the position of China.

The Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, was quoted in the Tokyo Shimbun Thursday as saying, "China believes that if all the related parties give themselves am-

ple time for dialogue, the problem will definitely be resolved." Reuters reported from Tokyo.

"We have shown patience, which is not typical of Americans, perhaps," Mr. Gallucci said. "We are now looking for a response from North Korea allowing the inspectors to complete their mission," he said.

Mr. Gallucci said he hoped Chinese officials "will exert all the influence they have" over North Korea. But acknowledging that China's influence is limited, he added, "I don't know if that will be enough."

China has told Western diplomats that it has had a "bad relationship" with Pyongyang ever since it established diplomatic relations with South Korea in August 1992.

Trade and investment ties between China and South Korea have expanded, and two Chinese military attaches will start work at the Chinese Embassy in Seoul on Saturday, according to the South Korean Defense Ministry.

By contrast, for the second year in a row, China did not send an official delegation to Pyongyang this week for the birthday celebration of the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung. He turns 82 on Friday.



PROTEST IN NEW DELHI — Tibetan women shouting anti-Chinese slogans Thursday at a demonstration against what they alleged to be forcible sterilization and abortion policies carried out by Chinese authorities in Tibet. About 500 women took part in the rally.

U.S. Studios Curb Their Cannes Role

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Following France's success in excluding audio-visual products from international trade rules, the United States is lowering its exposure at the Cannes International Film Festival this year.

Although movie company executives and the organizers of the festival insist that there is no link between these two elements, the fact remains that only one of the U.S. major studios so far has announced firm plans to show a movie at the festival in May, even though Clint Eastwood, an American, is chairman of the jury this year.

A spokesman for Columbia TriStar, the Sony Corp. studios, said the organization will show "I Like It Like That," a suspense film directed by Darnell Martin, set in the Bronx and featuring mostly black and Puerto Rican actors.

Spokesmen for several other studios said, however, that their companies were not planning to show anything at Cannes because they had no films ready for release.

"There were two or three titles actively discussed," said Hillary Clark, speaking for Disney and its Buena Vista Pictures distribution arm. "But the timing was completely off."

"But certainly I think that Cannes is regarded by studios and most people in the film community as probably the most prestigious film festival and the biggest and most significant," she said. "So this is by no means, on anyone's part, a boycott of any kind. I would say it is a wild kind of coincidence."

Over strong objections from the United States, France fought successfully to exclude audio-visual products from the

Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It argued that not only its own entertainment industry but its very culture was at stake because of the overwhelming disproportion of Hollywood entertainment products entering Europe.

Ms. Clark said that the failure of most U.S. major studios to appear at Cannes this year was "quite strange, but without any kind of purpose or intention, it just kind of fell that way this year."

Nadia Bronson, vice president for international marketing at MCA Universal Inc., said she plans to be at the festival as usual this year even if one of the company's well-regarded productions, Spike Lee's "Crooklyn," will not be shown.

This is because it is not scheduled for release in Europe until October, she said, adding that if the French felt in any way that the United States is boycotting the festival, they needed to "loosen up."

Along with Berlin and Venice, the Cannes festival is still the best place to meet the press and the leaders of the industry.

Robert G. Friedman, president of worldwide advertising and publicity for Time Warner, said the absence should "absolutely not" be construed as a boycott. "This is not about politics, it's about marketing," he said. "Basically, it's about timing."

Gilles Jacob, the French government's general-delegate for the festival, said he was not expecting a largely reduced American presence at Cannes — perhaps because several independent U.S. producers are planning to exhibit there. "You will see when I announce the list at my news conference on April 21," he said.

Beijing Says Rearrested Dissident Is Just a Criminal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China's most prominent dissident, Wei Jingsheng, is a criminal whose current detention and investigation should not be confused with the issue of human rights in China, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

"The case of Wei Jingsheng is by no means an issue of human rights," the spokesman, Shen Guofang, told a weekly press briefing. "Human rights does not simply mean releasing a criminal."

His remarks fueled speculation that Mr. Wei, 43, may face fresh criminal charges following his rearrest April 1. He had been released last September, six months before completing a 15-year prison term for "counter-revolutionary" activity.

No new charges have been brought against Mr. Wei. But Chinese authorities say he is being investigated for "suspected new crimes."

Mr. Shen's statement coincided with reports that the authorities had detained another dissident, Xiao Binyang, a former Beijing University teacher.

Mr. Xiao's wife, Gou Qinghui, said an official detention notice stated that he had violated a directive issued in 1980 by the State Council, China's cabinet. Miss Gou said the police refused to divulge the allegations against her husband or explain what activity the council directive forbids.

Mr. Xiao, 32, is a friend of Yuan Hongbing, a Beijing University law

professor who was arrested last month in connection with his labor-rights advocacy. Mr. Xiao also is an active Christian in a country where the government is deeply suspicious of citizens who practice Western religions.

Mentioning the brief detentions of pro-democracy activists in Beijing and Shanghai during the recent visit of French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, Mr. Shen said:

"They are not democracy activists. They are criminals, most of whom are still on parole."

"Therefore, during such parole the Chinese legal authorities have every right to take action."

However, of the four dissidents detained during the French prime minister's visit — Xu Wenli, Wang Fucheng, Bao Ge and Yang Zhou — only Mr. Xu is still under parole restrictions.

Mr. Shen said that the Chinese authorities are having trouble with lists of political prisoners handed over, with a view to their considering clemency, during visits by foreign dignitaries like U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

"We found a lot of problems with such lists," Mr. Shen said. "Some people simply do not exist and some people have already been released."

Mr. Clinton said he did not object to punishment for Mr. Fay but believed clemency was too severe. He said many Americans who have expressed sympathy for the clemency did not understand the brutality of it. "He is going to bleed considerably and may have permanent scars, and I think it is a mistake," he said.

Mr. Clinton said he remained undecided on whether to call on U.S. corporations doing business in Singapore to pressure the government.

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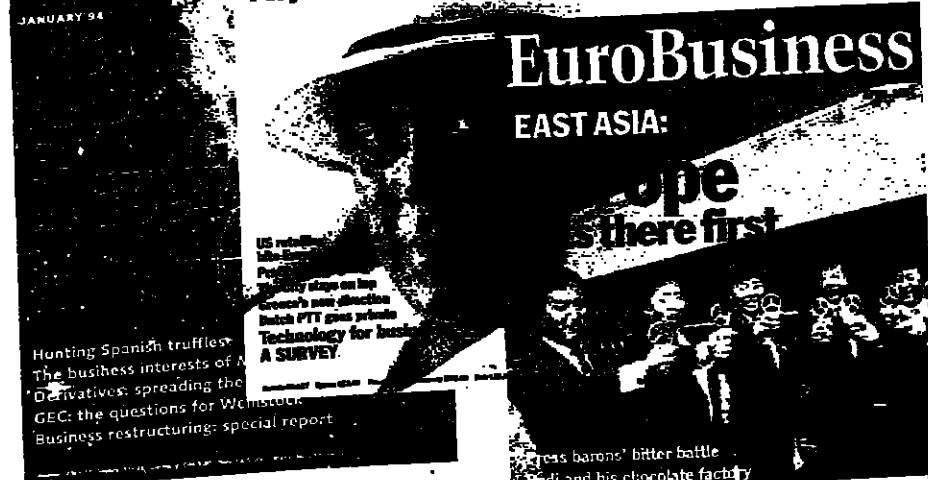
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No Time for Bear-Baiting

Last December's elections showed the political strength of Russian nationalists. Ever since, Boris Yeltsin's government has made a point of asserting Russian national interests. In Washington, Republican senators like John McCain and Mitch McConnell, and Democrats like Zbigniew Brzezinski, still thinking in Cold War categories, see this assertiveness as a sure sign that the Imperial Russian bear is back. They call for the United States to quit coddling Moscow and start confronting it. Specifically, they urge extending NATO's security guarantees to Eastern Europe and bristle at renewal of Moscow's ties to former Soviet republics.

Confronting Russia now would be a mistake. True, the days of Russian reformers saying "yes" to everything Washington wants are over. From its relationship to NATO to its role in Bosnia, the former Soviet Union and the Middle East, Moscow will now set its own agenda. But that agenda could be more or less threatening to American interests, depending on whether enlightened reformers or beligerent nationalists prevail in Russian politics.

Reformers are clearly having trouble establishing coherent policies and controlling military and KGB remnants. But authority is still in the hands of people like President Yeltsin and Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev, whose strategy remains cooperation with the West. And for all the nationalist rhetoric, Russia continues to play a constructive role in the world, fulfilling its arms control commitments, trying to coax the Serbs away from confrontation and withdrawing from the Baltics.

That could change, particularly if nationalists like Vladimir Zhirinovskiy gain more ground. Even then, Russia, with drastically reduced defense budgets, crumbling military infrastructure and widespread draft evasion,

would initially pose only a limited threat. Should the military situation change drastically, there would be plenty of time for the West to respond. That would be the moment to talk about extending full NATO membership, with U.S. security guarantees, to Eastern Europe.

A confrontational stand now by Washington would only play into the hands of the Zhirinovskys. Instead, the United States should try to develop a cooperative relationship to strengthen foreign policy moderates like Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Kozyrev. That means including Russia in the Partnership for Peace and conducting joint exercises and soldier-to-soldier exchange programs to help domestic Russia's military and keep it out of politics.

But helping Mr. Yeltsin does not mean conceding a "sphere of influence" to Russia in the former Soviet republics. If Russia is to shed its imperial past, it must be encouraged to respect the rights of all its neighbors, as it has pledged to do in treaties.

Americans, in turn, should not object to continued cooperation between Russia and its neighbor republics, if freely negotiated. Washington needs to encourage those neighbors to respect the rights of Russian residents and encourage other countries to join Russia in internationally sanctioned peacekeeping in places like Georgia. Americans could embrace such a policy, provided that Mr. Clinton made a better effort to explain, personally, what his administration is trying to do.

Critics accuse Mr. Clinton of being too focused on Russia, at the expense of the rest of the former Soviet empire. But even in its present weakened state Russia is the power to be reckoned with in the region. The best way to make its neighbors more secure is to help Mr. Yeltsin tame the nationalists.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Real Questions for Clinton

Those town meetings that President Bill Clinton likes so much have been rather controversial among journalists. A fair number of people in the news business have been heard to complain that average folks just don't have it in them to ask those "tough" questions that professionals pride themselves on tossing the president's way. After the president's town meetings last week, we expect to hear much less bashing of citizen-questioners for their alleged lack of steel.

Take Herman Cain, the chief executive officer of Godfather's pizza chain, who told the president that his health care plan "will cause us to eliminate jobs." Mr. Cain, the incoming president of the National Restaurant Association, asked Mr. Clinton: "What will I tell those people whose jobs I am forced to eliminate?" The president and Mr. Cain then went at it, as The Post's Ruth Marcus put it, slice-for-slice.

Then there were the Whitewater questions. "Many of us are having a hard time with your credibility," Rebecca Fairchild told Mr. Clinton during a town hall meeting in Charlotte, North Carolina. "How can you earn back our trust?" So much for softballs.

To be sure, the White House does what it can to get some nice words thrown the president's way. Elaine Shaffer asked such a friendly question at a Kansas City town

meeting — "Could you please explain... why our officials can't or won't take a serious and compassionate look at our health care reform?" — that President Clinton felt obliged to say, "Well, I didn't write that question for her, honestly." Not exactly. But it turned out that Ms. Shaffer was invited to the town hall meeting because, as the president acknowledged, she had sent the Clintons a supportive letter on health care. The White House suggested to the local station hosting the event that it would be dandy to ask Ms. Shaffer to ask a question.

You can't blame the White House for trying, but we hope that the president's aides resist the temptation to orchestrate these things along Politburo lines, even if that means risking some unpleasant moments for their boss. The whole argument for town meetings is that citizens may have things on their minds that are not necessarily at the top of the list for those, including reporters, who have more regular contact with the president. The sessions have demonstrated their value, and citizen-questioners have proved their mettle. But town meetings will be useless to everyone if they become a catechism of planted questions and stock answers. Let the good questions roll.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Broccoli the Beautiful

When a president of the United States, George Bush, announced his dislike of broccoli several years ago, he bruised not only a pod of stuff but the people who love it. Like cauliflower, Brussels sprouts and cabbage, broccoli is the vegetable equivalent of the untouchable. It is the one of the few vegetables that is not only healthy but also looks like a vegetable. Crowd-pleasers like sweet corn and tomatoes need no defenders, broccoli — often tough in the stalk and bitter in the bud — needs all it can get.

Now broccoli and its cruciferous kin have new supporters: researchers at Johns Hopkins University. A compound isolated from broccoli called sulforaphane, they report in Tuesday's issue of *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, blocks the growth of tumors in rats treated with a cancer-causing agent. Eventually the compound may be tested in people at high risk for cancer.

But then, isn't that always the way with vegetables that inspire loyalty — but not popularity? Their beauty lies less in their outward form than in their inner character. Take garlic, for instance, which is more than a lot of people are willing to do. Those who shun garlic for their breath's sake may also be shunning an allium compound, a phytochemical (as is sulforaphane) that may be responsible for thwarting disease. For the same reason, one is well advised to take onions, too, on everything.

What broccoli, cabbage, garlic and onions have in common, besides virtue, is a certain redolence. They can scent a kitchen more surely than a baking cake. They can, in fact, obliterate the aroma of a baking cake. Never mind. In this, as in so much of life, wisdom lies in following one's nose.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Conflicting Pre-Raid Signals

There was no realistic alternative to bombing the Serbs when they directly challenged a United Nations by attacking Gorazde. Of course, it would have been better to have told us clearly that they would be bombed if they continued their aggression. Instead, a sense of conflicting signals emerged from Washington that probably persuaded them they could attack with impunity.

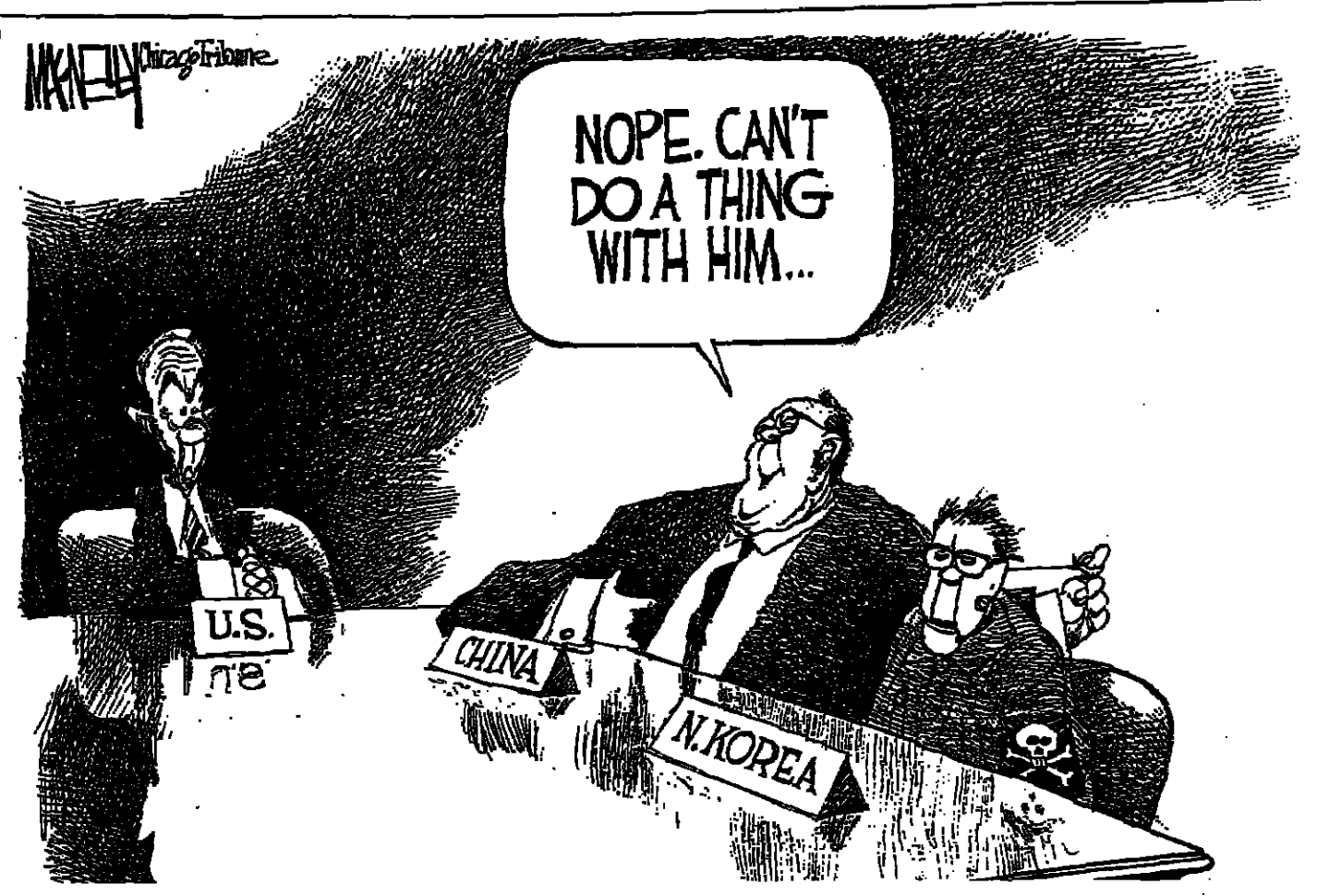
One would have expected Washington to bid this type of mistake after inadvertently

But Where Is the Blitzkrieg?

The United Nations acted positively and decisively to liberate Kuwait. [It] should be doing so again in Bosnia. The excuse that the Serbs gave the United Nations for air strikes should have been exploited to the full. The apparently massive air power that has been parading the Bosnian skies for months should have been used to destroy every Serbian tank and gun position around Gorazde in an aerial blitzkrieg lasting only a few hours. Russian protests would probably have been no more severe.

From the wreckage of their military ambitions, the Serbs would have been taught the lesson that they understand best, that superior force is to be respected and obeyed.

—Arab News (Jidda)



Cut International Financing of Third World Arms

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Why should the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund keep lending billions to poor states that can't kick the habit of excessive military spending?

In a new Brookings Institution book, "Global Engagement — Cooperation and Security in the 21st Century," Wolfgang H. Reinicke, a Brookings research associate, argues that the bank and the IMF can go much further than they have in the past to make sure that monies they make available to the Third World are not misused for the purchase of military hardware or the application of dual-use technology for military purposes.

A quick check at the World Bank reveals that fully half of the countries to which it lends refuse to report their military expenditures to the bank. Among those which do, there are glaring examples of military spending at a several-times multiple of money spent on health and education combined.

For example, in 1991, according to the World Development Report, India's central government spent 17 percent of its budget on its military, only 4 percent on health and education; Pakistan's government spent 27 percent and 2.6 percent; Syria's, 31.5 percent and 9.3 percent.

All of these countries are or have been major borrowers from the bank. Since money is a fungible commodity, World Bank and IMF loans allow such countries to waste huge amounts on arms that otherwise would have been committed to civilian projects and human resources.

Both the bank and the IMF have taken steps to curb excessive military spending by borrowers, but they have been less successful in the face of an institutional diktat that only economic, and not political, considerations be taken into account

when making loans. But Mr. Reinicke points out that both institutions, especially the bank, "no longer really maintain the artificial separation" between economics and politics.

For example, the bank has increasingly conditioned loans on its goals of reducing poverty and environmental degradation. It could also apply newly adopted "good governance" rules to make sure that its money does not go into arms.

As the then World Bank president, Barber Conable raised the issue in 1989 when he questioned the expenditure of \$200 billion annually by Third World countries for defense, which far exceeded their outlays on health and education. At the 1990 annual meeting he said that "financial resources must be redirected to higher priorities."

At the Bangkok meeting of the bank and the IMF last year, the IMF managing director, Michel Camdessus, called for a \$90 billion cut in industrial nations' defense budgets and a \$140 billion slash in those of the Third World. "In a world of scarce resources, we would be derelict in our duty to our membership if we were to ignore the hemorrhage of financing from productive to unproductive sectors of national economies," he said.

What Mr. Reinicke urges the bank and the IMF to do is move past their current advisory roles on budgetary matters, and deny loans unless Third World borrowers demonstrate that the money will not be used for military or military-related purposes.

His message for the current leadership of the bank and the IMF is part of the larger theme of the Brookings book, that international security in the

current "Cool War" will be less dependent on armies and war machines than on mediation and diplomacy to resolve conflicts.

"Cool War" is an apt phrase that does not appear in the book but was seized upon in a Brookings press release touting the new study. Brookings credits the first use of the term to Daniel Schorr of National Public Radio, who used it to describe a slight deterioration in post-Cold War relations between Washington and Moscow.

The phrase as used by Brookings is intended to identify the more general, uneasy post-Cold War peace in which regional conflicts and ethnic violence persist and superpowers are unable to use their nuclear stockpiles to settle "local" hostilities.

What the scholarly book says, in a nutshell, is that the big powers in this uncertain period will be preoccupied with their economic performance, which will force sharp reductions in their military forces that heretofore stood guard against attack.

Peace will depend on a new concept, cooperative security, to manage today's tensions. This is easier said than done. The book's editor, Janine E. Nolan, and its principal authors concede that there will be strong resistance to their counsel that aggression must be abandoned. History shows, they admit, that "sovereign nations will always have an inherent propensity for armed conflict." They hope for strict controls on nuclear weapons, and a policy that any use of force of any kind should always be "multilateral and employed only as a last resort."

That may be on the far horizon. But a good first step would be curbing the proliferation of weapons in the Third World by cutting off their indirect financing by the World Bank and the IMF.

The Washington Post

French Money Is Behind the Overarming of Rwanda

By Frank Smyth

HAWTHORNE, New Jersey —

The horrendous violence that has seized the tiny African republic of Rwanda is not as random as it looks. For the members of the Akazu, the ruling clan around the late President Juvenal Habyarimana, the only way to retain a 21-year monopoly on power was to kill their enemies as fast as they could. And until Wednesday, when anti-government rebels overran the capital of Kigali, that brutal clique was getting help from an unlikely quarter: France.

Rwanda was a Belgian protectorate until it gained independence in 1962, and until recently it got most of its military aid from Belgium. But Belgian law prohibits any lethal aid to a country at war.

In 1975, two years after he seized power by deposing the president who had appointed him, Mr. Habyarimana signed a military cooperation agreement with France. When the rebel guerrillas of the Rwanda Patriotic Front (harbored and largely

armed by neighboring Uganda) invaded in 1990 and again last year, it was France that rushed in combat troops, mortars and artillery to help the government.

Why France? Rwanda is "no body's idea of a choice colonial prize," says The Economist tartly put it. It has few resources, little industry and a lot of AIDS. Like its neighbor Burundi, it has been torn by decades of ethnic strife between the Hutus and the Tutsis.

But French is an official language — even though only one in six adults are fluent in it — and that counts for a great deal. France has invested heavily in francophone Africa and provides military and financial aid to a network of its own former colonies.

Mr. Habyarimana was a friend of President François Mitterrand. France's commitment to the Habyarimana regime was underscored by its recent subsidy of Rwanda's

purchase of \$6 million in arms from Egypt. A contract signed in Kigali in 1992 included a full arsenal of mortars, long-range artillery, plastic explosives and automatic rifles. Payment was guaranteed by the nationalized French bank Credit Lyonnais.

Nor has France had much to say about Rwanda's atrocious record on human rights. Mr. Habyarimana, who died with the president of Burundi in a suspicious plane crash last week — was a classic despot, ruthless and corrupt. He installed relatives and cronies in key ministries, the army and a paramilitary militia. This group is known as the Akazu.

When the rebels, who are largely Tutsi, invaded in 1990, the Akazu incited a policy of ethnic cleansing. Carrying placards of Mr. Habyarimana above their heads, local officials and militiamen organized mobs of agitated Hutus. They killed thousands of Tutsis, while Tutsis killed

hundreds of Hutus. Victims were hacked to death with machetes.

Last August, Rwanda and the rebels agreed to end their three-year war, and six months later the president agreed to a transitional government, dividing ministerial posts three ways: among the Akazu, Hutu opposition parties led by Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana, and Tutsi representatives.

Among these groups, the Akazu was the most reluctant to share power. Hours after the president was killed on April 6, his Presidential Guard went on a rampage.

They killed Prime Minister Uwilingiyimana, along with Belgian peacekeepers who had tried to save her; most other opposition party members; priests and nuns, journalists and human rights monitors. Militiamen and soldiers under irregular command randomly attacked Tutsis or anyone suspected of being one.

Now the government forces are in retreat, killing and burning as they flee. If the rebels take control, they have said that they will share power with other parties; the world will have to wait to see.

For now, the horror in Rwanda should serve as a grim lesson in the dangers of imperial reach. Of 21 French-speaking African regimes, most are dictatorships with scant respect for human rights.

In January, when France devalued the currency used by 14 of these nations, it sent a welcome signal that it would cut back its subsidy of their economies. But its military policy lags behind its economic one.

In propping up the Rwandan regime for so long, it bears part of the blame for the current bloodbath.

The writer, author of "Arming Rwanda," a report released in January by Human Rights Watch, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Why Send Arms Aid to Pakistan?

By Nathan Glazer

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In pressing Pakistan to accept the delivery of 38 F-16 fighter-bombers in exchange for capping its nuclear arms program, the Clinton administration is pursuing an Alice in Wonderland policy. Even Pakistan, which wants the jets, won't play the game.

Both Pakistan and India, which have fought two wars over Kashmir, have developed nuclear arsenals. Earlier U.S. administrations have failed to put a lid on nuclear arms on the subcontinent, and last week the United States deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, ran into the same roadblock in New Delhi.

No matter how persuasive the United States might be with Pakistan, there is no reason to believe that India would cap its nuclear arms. It worries about China, a vastly greater nuclear power, which it fought briefly in a border war in 1962. Besides, Washington has absolutely no influence with China on nuclear matters.

The Clinton administration believes that the key to capping the nuclear race is to waive the Pressler amendment, which forbids arms aid to Pakistan as long as it develops nuclear arms. "Lifting Ban on Pakistan Aid Is Seen as Way to Curb Arms," one headline put it.

It seems that sending delivery vehicles for nuclear bombs is considered the key to curbing Pakistan's nuclear arms efforts. One cannot easily imagine a more famous enterprise.

While billions of dollars of American military and nonmilitary aid flowed to Pakistan in the 1980s, Islamabad was developing nuclear weapons, in insouciant disregard of one of America's central foreign policy aims — while publicly and falsely denying that it was doing any such thing.

The aim of the aid was to stiffen Pakistan against the Soviet Union, an ally of India, and to make possible the flow of U.S. arms through Pakistan to those fighting the Soviet-sponsored regime in Afghanistan. Even at the time, it was perfectly obvious that the arms would never be used against the Soviet Union and that Pakistan's only interest in acquiring them was for possible use against India.

The Soviet Union and the regime it sponsored in Afghanistan are no more, but it seems there are still State Department and Pentagon strategists who think it promotes some U.S. interest to resume arms aid to Pakistan.

Aside from its pointlessness, this policy gratuitously worsens U.S. relations with India. So why does it continue? It brings to mind a snake whose head has been cut off but whose body continues twitching toward the prey.

If great quantities of arms did not dissuade Pakistan from developing nuclear arms despite its assurance that it would refrain, why should anyone believe that lesser quantities delivered when Washington has less leverage overall — would have a different effect?

The irrefragable, tropic tendency of policymakers to believe that arms sent to Pakistan serve U.S. foreign policy interests has been maintained for 40 years, since some foreign policy genius had the brilliant idea of forming an alliance that included Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq to hold back the Soviet Union. That did not turn out too well.

Is it inertia that preserves Cold War policies whose rationale has disappeared? Are bloated foreign policy, intelligence and military agencies seeking new rationales?

American policymakers should recall that the most recent recipient of U.S. lavish arms aid in that part of the world, Afghanistan, is now in ruins and busy exporting terrorists and drugs around the world.

Curbing the spread of nuclear arms is a worthy objective, but now that both India and Pakistan, despite Washington's best efforts, have nuclear capabilities, the United States should leave it to these contending parties to sort out their own affairs. America should count on their own good sense of the dangers of nuclear war to lead them to avoid it.

The writer is co-editor, with Sulachana Raygurun, of "Conflicting Images: India and the United States." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's name, address, and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Anarchist Solution

PARIS — Since the anarchist outrages have become an epidemic the question has arisen as to whether the partisans of agitation by explosion could not be transported en bloc to some uninhabited country. There they could live together and realize the state society of their dreams. ... France possesses in Oceania a number of deserted but fertile islands, where these gentlemen could found a model Anarchist State. ... In order to prevent the escape of any renegades, two or three guardships would shoot down without mercy any false brethren who might attempt to flee from the new paradise. There would be no police, no grinding capitalists, no employers and no bourgeois — nothing, in fact, but brother Anarchists and enemies of the owning class.

1919: Simferopol Falls

PARIS — News has been received in

Paris of the capture of Simferopol, in the Crimea, by the Bolsheviks. Sebastopol, which is only fifty kilometers south-west of Simferopol, is thus seriously threatened. The loss of the Crimea was considered inevitable and the Allies decided to evacuate Odessa. Great anxiety is felt for the large numbers of Russian patriots who believed that they had found in the Crimea a safe refuge from Bolshevik persecution.

1944: Simferopol Taken

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] In the seventh day of a reconquest of the Crimea the Red Army captured in rapid succession yesterday [April 13] the big ports of Feodosiya and Yevpatoriya and the capital Simferopol, clearing the shattered German and Romanian defenders from about three-fourths of the peninsula and thrusting within twenty-five miles of Sevastopol, chief prize of the campaign. Moscow announced last night.



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Why Send Arms Aid to Pakistan?

OPINION

American Taxpayers Are Losing Patience

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Four score years ago, when Americans first paid federal income taxes, only 357,598 had incomes high enough — \$3,000 — to be taxed. They all had to sign their returns under oath in the presence of a government official, and the government audited every return.

In 1913, as soon as the 16th Amendment was ratified, empowering Congress to tax incomes, Congress imposed a tax of 1 percent on incomes between \$3,000 and \$20,000, with a 6 percent sur-

It is instructive that tax time coincides with the military intervention in the civil war in the Balkans, probably on the losing side.

charge on higher incomes. But the next year the Balkans were heard from. There was an assassination in Sarajevo, war came to Europe, eventually America came to the war, and by 1919 there was a top rate of 77 percent and the threshold for taxation had been lowered to \$1,000.

"War," said a great American radical, Randolph Bourne (1886-1918), "is the health of the state." War also may have been the death of Mr. Bourne, who was a casualty

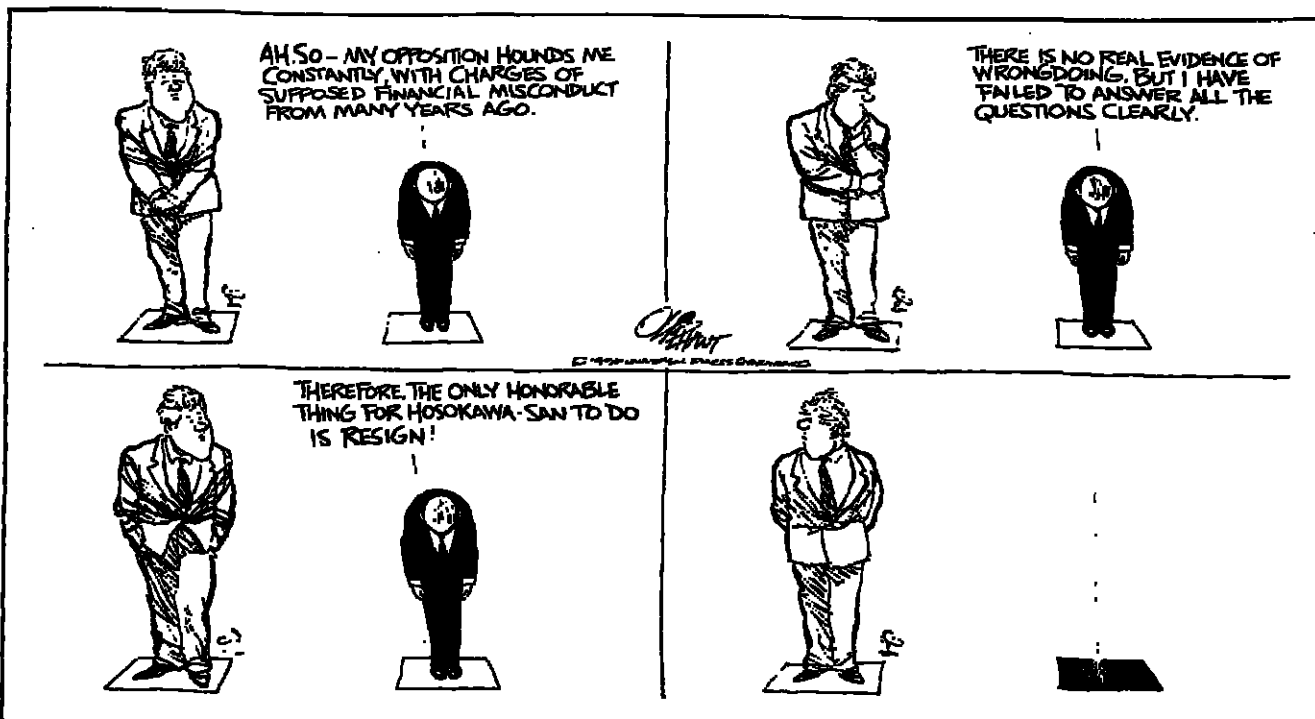
of the influenza epidemic that raged in the war's final year. But he was right: Nothing matches war-making as an expander of government's control of society's resources and individual lives.

War can reconcile individuals to taxation. This was an Irving Berlin lyric during the Second World War: "You see those bombers in the sky? Rockefeller helped to build them, so did I."

But no one nowadays sings of the democratic joy of all participating together in paying for, say, Amtrak, or the peanut program. Hence the charm in this tax season of the "A to Z Spending Cuts Plan" proposed by Representatives Robert Andrews, Democrat of New Jersey, and Bill Zeliff, Republican of New Hampshire.

They propose setting aside 56 hours this year during which any member of the House of Representatives could propose reducing outlays for any program, including entitlements. There would be a roll call vote — no anonymity of voice votes — on each proposal.

The idea was endorsed by 234 of the 435 members in a letter to Speaker Thomas Foley last August, and 221 members have co-sponsored the measure to make "A to Z" happen. House leaders will throw up every possible procedural impediment to prevent this happening, because the spending system depends on obscurity, secrecy and hypocrisy. Back home, members preach parsimony. In Washington they practice mutual logrolling.



If the impediments fail, we shall see who has the courage to cut, or the courage to defend, say, peanut subsidies. Of course, if cuts are made, they will run smack into the fourth branch of government — Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Still, "A to Z" would be a step toward establishing the responsibility of individual legislators for what the legislature does. That would serve the cause of resistance to taxation.

Resistance is rising faster than taxation is, for two reasons. Dissatisfaction with government's performance is rising rapidly. And there is a growing belief that government is,

strictly speaking, irresponsible — that sheer inertia accounts for the momentum of spending, and that the connection between a national mandate and the decisions by the national legislature is attenuated to the point of disappearance.

Taxation is a moral, not just a material, preoccupation because money is time: Taxes are a levy on the time we invest in being productive. Will the levy increase? The Clinton administration says federal spending as a percentage of gross domestic product will hover around 22.4 percent — historically high, thanks to the Bush administration. However, the Clinton projections rest on three rickety assumptions.

They are that interest rates will remain where they were before they recently began to rise; that between now and 1999 there will be no recession to trigger increased government spending in a shrinking economy; that defense spending will decline faster than the world will permit. Hence the administration is, as Peter Brimelow writes in *Forbes* magazine, "like a family that assumes — on rather thin grounds — that the breadwinner is going to get a big raise and the landlord is going to cut the rent."

Regarding defense spending, it is instructive that this year's mid-April tax time coincides with the U.S. intervention as an active mili-

tary participant in a civil war in the Balkans, probably on the losing side. U.S. aircraft are bombing Serbian forces because the secretary-general of the United Nations, who seems to have acquired custody of NATO, had decided to do whatever was necessary to relieve another city in a nation that not one American taxpayer in 10,000 could locate on an unmarked map.

Eighty years after the Balkans and the income tax first began complicating Americans' lives, war is the health of the United Nations, with interesting consequences for American sovereignty, and American taxpayers.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Genuinely Dangerous, Primal and Affecting

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Only hours after Kurt Cobain's corpse was found in his Seattle home last Friday, he was buried in a media avalanche of generalities. The myth-making machinery that cranks up after every show-biz death busily turned a troublesome rock musician into a recognizable, easy-to-digest archetype.

Headline after headline assured us that the 27-year-old Mr. Cobain, the mainspring of the band

intensely idiosyncratic songs caught on with the conformist majority he despised.

When Nirvana released its first album with a major label, "Nevermind," in 1991, all of show business was shocked. Without warning, an unglamorous cult sound became what one executive called a "get-out-of-the-way-and-duck record," knocking Michael Jackson's "Dangerous" out of number one and selling 10 million copies.

Yet "Nevermind" was the antithesis of commercial pop: raw, abrasive, devoid of recording-studio slickness and, in its unalloyed rage, genuinely dangerous.

Mr. Cobain did have anti-establishment politics of a sort. But when he announced "I am a spokesman for myself" — pointedly rejecting the role of generational mouthpiece — he wasn't being flip. The subject of "Nevermind" and Nirvana's even harsher final album, "In Utero," is private suffering, not public injustice. Images of divorce, disease and self-loathing proliferate. Joy is virtually absent.

What makes the songs so affecting to a listener who isn't schooled in punk or grunge (and doesn't care to be) is their perfect pitch for naked anguish. Half the time he is screaming the same unambiguous phrase over and over again — "Stay away!" or "I do not want what I have got!" — until finally he trails off in exhaustion ("Oh well, whatever, nevermind").

The sound that comes from his voice and from his shrieking, feedback-choked guitar is the piercingly authentic cry of a child in torment — if not that of our own children (or so we hope), then maybe that of the children we once were, fleeing from warring or abusive parents, playground bullies, forces we couldn't yet understand.

To label Kurt Cobain pally now — as a symbolic victim of success or drugs or rock nihilism or whatever, nevermind — is to tune him out. But his primal screams of sheer pain, unswayed by showmanship or sentimentality or even (to my taste) music, demanded a more direct and passionate response.

Without prompting by hype, millions of Americans made that intimate connection. If there were easy answers as to why, it would not be so unsettling that his shattered voice, once heard, refuses to leave the ear.

The New York Times.

Anniversary Wishes: Oblige China, Admit the East, Rethink the Shield

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Anniversaries of great occasions are news events that can be covered with care. Assignment editors, who rarely have the luxury of dealing with the expected, are rubbing their hands at 1994's summer of commemoration.

First: June 3, 1994, is the fifth anniversary of the bloody suppression of the peaceful demonstration in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

A fitting way to mark this historic occasion is to reprise in every medium the indelible photograph of the lone man stopping the line of tanks.

The most suitable way for politicians to observe what the Chinese press delicately calls "the incident of June 3" is to accommodate the private wishes of the Chinese leaders regarding the threatened withdrawal of most-favored-nation trade status.

That surprising suggestion is based on the iconoclastic theory that Beijing is acting

rationality in its recent human rights crackdown. Inflation in China has soared to 26 percent per year. This loss of purchasing power is a source of growing anger among workers, threatening the ability of the jittery regime to avert turmoil after Deng Xiaoping dies. How to stop rampant inflation? By slowing the economy, of course — but that will increase unemployment. How does Beijing divert blame for austerity to foreign devils? With subtlety: by re-jailing the paramount dissident, Wei Jingsheng, thereby forcing President Clinton to suspend MFN.

Result: sharp reduction of Chinese exports to the United States, which will close inefficient factories, raise productivity and curb inflation. Villains throughout the painful adjustment are the intrusive Americans and the destabilizing dissidents.

No Beijingologist has a better theory to explain why China is provoking Bill Clinton to suspend MFN. If cutting off trade to spite inflation is their way of ensuring both economic and political stability, we should accommodate China's desire to scuttle MFN on the June 3 deadline date.

Three days later is the 50th anniversary of D-Day. American, British and other Allied forces stormed the Normandy beaches on June 6, 1944, and Mr. Clinton will be there to remind Europeans of recurrent American repayments to Lafayette.

How best to celebrate this golden anniversary of General Dwight Eisenhower's "great crusade"? It cannot be a replay of the memorable, made-for-movies, misty-eyed spectacle at the 40th. Let Clinton be Clinton, whatever that means; realists hope that it does not mean dishing out another mushy helping of last December's Partnership for Peace Pabulum.

As circumstances change, so should policy. The president should use this forum to reject both regional isolationism and impotent multilateralism, and instead urge the inclusion of Eastern Europe and the Baltics into NATO's military alliance.

His return-to-Oxford speech should be more serious than sentimental, focusing on this generation's need to defeat incipient fascist or Communist movements, and on the Western democracies' responsibility to lead the inexorable march toward individual freedom.

And that's just June. The next month, on July 20, we observe the 25th anniversary of the most soul-stirring moment of the previous generation: the landing of a man on the moon.

That would be the proper moment for all the liberal deriders of "star wars" to take a new, nonideological look at the need for a global nuclear shield. Soon we

may have to take out the plutonium plants of North Korea, thereby to prevent nuclear blackmail, which might well trigger conventional war; wouldn't the world be better off with a space-based defense against missiles that would remove the incentive in rogue states to build bombs?

Saving only one citizen of people is worth a few billion a year. To paraphrase a cliché of the past generation, if we can put a man on the moon, we should be able to put in place a defense that does not permit any unauthorized missile to get far off the ground.

Finally, the moon landing triggers the memory of another 25th anniversary, on July 19, of an accident that ended dreams of a political restoration. But the loss of a young person's life at the Chappaquiddick bridge is best memorialized at a private service.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Multilateral Muddling

Regarding "The Goal in Bosnia Is Peace" (Opinion, April 13) by A. M. Rosenthal:

The Serbs were inadvertently given the green light to attack Gorazde by U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry and General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. Both of them indicated that air power would not be used at Gorazde. The result? Force then had to be used, not because the threat of force had been made but because the threat had been withdrawn.

Mr. Rosenthal has a point about the danger of abdicating — or appearing to abdicate — control over military power. By handing the choice of when force is to be used to the United Nations and the UN commander in the field, the United States gives the appearance of having abandoned the threat of air strikes as a flexible tool of diplomacy.

Also, since such decisions are no longer, formally, American decisions, U.S. consultation with the Russians might come to be neglected. This offends the Russian government, strengthens Russian pan-Slav nationalism and jeopardizes U.S.-Russian cooperation in the Balkans.

"Safe areas" have been declared in Bosnia, but UN troops have neither the means nor the mandate to defend the civilians trapped in these areas. The air strikes at Gorazde were called in to defend UN troops and aid workers, not Bosnian civilians.

In accordance with such automatic mechanisms, limited mandates and narrow conception of strategy, General Shalikashvili said air strikes would not be technically effective. This judgment was questionable, since tanks and artillery — vulnerable to air attack — were being used against Gorazde.

Such errors and miscalculation take place within a policy of UN-oriented legalisms. These look ideal on paper but are dangerous in practice. Underneath the legalistic and formal mech-

anisms of the United Nations lie real balances of power and real balances of interest.

In situations such as the Balkans, diplomacy needs to use all instruments available — including military force — with the utmost flexibility. To ignore such realities and their implications means that UN mediation — and Western power — will quickly be discredited, and the "New World Order" will be one of increasing world disorder and universal danger.

GILBERT REID, Rome.

Population Control in China

Regarding "At Least They're Talking About Women's Rights" (Opinion, March 17) by Colman McCarthy:

Human Rights Watch is wrong to include China's forced sterilization and abortions among the abuses committed on women. When women give birth to children they cannot provide for it is they who are the abusers — of the state, the environment and the unfortunate children they bear. Something must (and inevitably will) curb population growth.

When education and persuasion fail, what would the Human Rights Watch and Mr. McCarthy prefer — pestilence? mass starvation?

WARREN R. DIX, Riyadh.

Both Peoples Have a Right

In response to "Apples and Oranges" (Letters, April 5) from Guntam Govindjee:

Israel was no more "cleansed" of its Arab population than the surrounding Arab lands were "cleansed" of their Jewish population. There was a significant movement of peoples from both territories, for fear of the consequences of staying. That is to be regretted. It should be acknowledged, however, that many Muslim and Christian Arabs have contin-

ued to enjoy the benefits of citizenship in democratic Israel, despite the obvious problems, while few Arab countries have shown any inclination toward democracy and some have continued to terrorize vestigial Jewish populations.

As far as "occupation" is concerned, Jordan occupied territory to the west of the Jordan River when it joined its neighbors in declaring war on the new state of Israel in 1948. In 1967, when Jordan again went to war against Israel, despite Israel's promise of nonbelligerence, Israel occupied the same territory.

I can find no one with any recollection of hand-wringing about the plight of the Palestinians under Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1967. One need hold no brief for some of the vengeful Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria, but let there be no doubt that Jews and Arabs both have a right to live in that region.

BARRY HYMAN, Bushey Heath, England.

The Banality of Evil

Regarding "The Monsters' Mediocrity Makes Them No Less Evil" (Opinion, April 7):

I would like to thank William Pfaff for writing what needed to be written about the mediocrity of Paul Touvier in particular and the everyday aspect of war criminals and perpetrators of genocide in general. The importance of such a trial is the rediscovery of what very ordinary people can and will do when democracy gives way to totalitarianism, when tolerance gives way to hate, when peace gives way to war. Never again?

DAVID WASSERMAN, Rogues, France.

The U.S. Army unit that committed the My Lai massacre in 1968 belonged to the 23d or 24th American Division, not the American Division.

I am currently reading Mr. Pfaff's latest book, "The Wrath of Nations," in which he describes the Vietnam War as an imperialistic war, even though the American people did not realize it. Even when I may not agree with his interpretation, I find his views to be stimulating, well laid out and historically convincing.

JOSEPH M. GUERRA, Berlin.

Editor's note: Mr. Pfaff correctly described the U.S. Army's 23d Division as the American Division, thus named because it was made up of three American regiments based in New Caledonia in 1942. An editing error was responsible.

History and Myth

Regarding "Debunking William Tell, Heroism and Other Myths" and "In Texas, a New Fight Over the Alamo" (both March 31):

Societies and nations have built-in cultural defense mechanisms. For the Swiss people, William Tell remains a national hero, although his very existence is questionable. For Americans, the defenders of the Alamo remain national heroes, regardless of their personal motivations.

I doubt that any revisionism will ever correct the place and the image of heroes and events in history. Should they be forgotten, that will simply show that their cultural and historical function is no longer valid among people eager to shape their own myths, to bring forth their own heroes, to imagine their own legends all quite removed from the past.

But this requires centuries, if not millennia, of collective growth that, alas, involves war and peace, myths and legends, memories and revisions.

G. S. METRAUX, Luzy, Switzerland.

MASTER OF THE GAME:

Steve Ross and the Creation of Time Warner

By Connie Bruck. 395 pages. \$25. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

TO the reader of "Master of the Game," Connie Bruck's lively new book, it's clear that the late Steven J. Ross — entrepreneur, deal maker and chairman of Time Warner — saw himself, or wanted others to see him, as a kind of Fitzgerald character, Jay Gatsby or Dick Diver perhaps, a dispenser of joy and largess, a romantic who saw the world as an endless series of infinite possibilities.

But while Bruck hails Ross in these pages as "one of the most original entrepreneurs of his time," she also suggests that there was a much darker side to his legend.

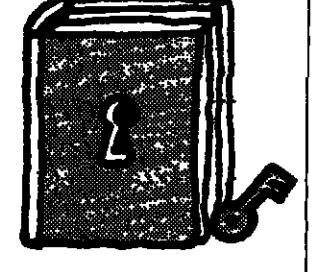
"The myth portrayed him as a man who was infinitely generous," Bruck writes, "loyal to the death, and who valued the well-being of his friends above his own, sacrificing himself for the good of others. But the truth was that his extraordinary generosity was funded to a great degree by the company, his loyalty, in many cases, endured as long as people were useful to him; and — driven by a compulsion to win — he tended to put his own

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

David Maxwell, director of the Berlin Document Center, is reading "Case Closed: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of JFK" by Gerald Posner.

Posner reviews the Kennedy assassination, the Warren Commission, and the most prominent of the conspiracy theories. With careful analysis and compelling new research and findings, Posner does indeed close the case for me." (Michael Kallenbach, *THY*)



interest ahead of others, in situations large and small."

Bruck — a staff writer at *The New Yorker* and the author of "The Predators' Ball" — narrates Ross's story with brio, however familiar its central incidents may be by now from business folklore. Once again, we're told how Ross transformed his father-in-law's funeral-parlor business into the thriving Kinney corporation. Once again, we're told how Kinney gobbled up a talent agency and the sibling Warner Brothers-Seven Arts studio to become Warner Communications Inc.

The three major controversies of Ross's career are dealt with in detail. On the matter of the Westchester Premier Theater case (in which two Warner officials, Jay Emmett and Solomon Weiss, were indicted in a racketeering scheme involving a mob-financed theater in Tarrytown,

New York), Bruck suggests that Ross made the "extraordinarily cold-blooded" decision to "protect himself, at all costs," by using his best friend, Emmett, "as a buffer."

Emmett eventually received a suspended sentence in exchange for his cooperation with prosecutors; Weiss was convicted and was sentenced to five years' community service and a fine of \$58,000.

After discussing his resignation from the company, Emmett never spoke to Ross again; although he was "the closest friend Ross ever had," says Bruck, he was not even invited to Ross's funeral in 1992.

On the second big contretemps in Ross's career — the stunning collapse of Warner's Atari videogame business, which would eventually cost the company an estimated \$1 billion — "Master of the Game" is also damning.

Bruck says Ross's actions in that case were "suggestive of self-serving manipulation," "ignoring his executives' warnings about trouble at Atari," "continuing to drive the stock with raves on Atari while the evidence of the slowdown, at least, was mounting," and personally selling roughly \$21 million worth of Warner stock just before its collapse.

As for the Time Warner deal, which placed Ross at the head of the \$15 billion company, Bruck

points to the paradoxes of the outcome. On one hand, she says, the merger enabled Ross to achieve his consummate ambition, making him head of the largest media-and-entertainment company in the world.

On the other hand, the deal — as it was finally worked out, in the aftermath of a \$10.7-billion cash-tender offer from Paramount — also plunged Ross "into the very situation he had tried diligently to avoid through most of his business career," namely a huge debt burden (of \$16 billion) that limited his options and lessened his control.

In the course of this book, Bruck offers the reader lots of cameo glimpses of Steve Ross. Ross, "the last great pasha of American business," sending the company plane across the country to bring Steven Spielberg's dogs to East Hampton, New York, or back to New York City from the Caribbean to teach some Nathan's hot dogs.

Bruck tells us that Ross was a "complex, shuttered and compartmentalized" man. She tells us that he hated to be alone, that he hated limits, that he never looked back and never looked inward. We're told that his cherished image as a father figure to his colleagues belied his erratic relationship with his own children; that his warmth and charm belied an ability to cut off old friends and even family members with chilly aplomb; that his seigneurial air belied assorted insecurities and fears.

All this makes for provocative reading, but in the end we never really come to understand exactly what, beyond a vague desire to escape the poverty of his childhood, made Steve Ross run. As Bruck acknowledges, "He remains somewhat enigmatic, and some — probably many — of his secrets remain undisturbed."

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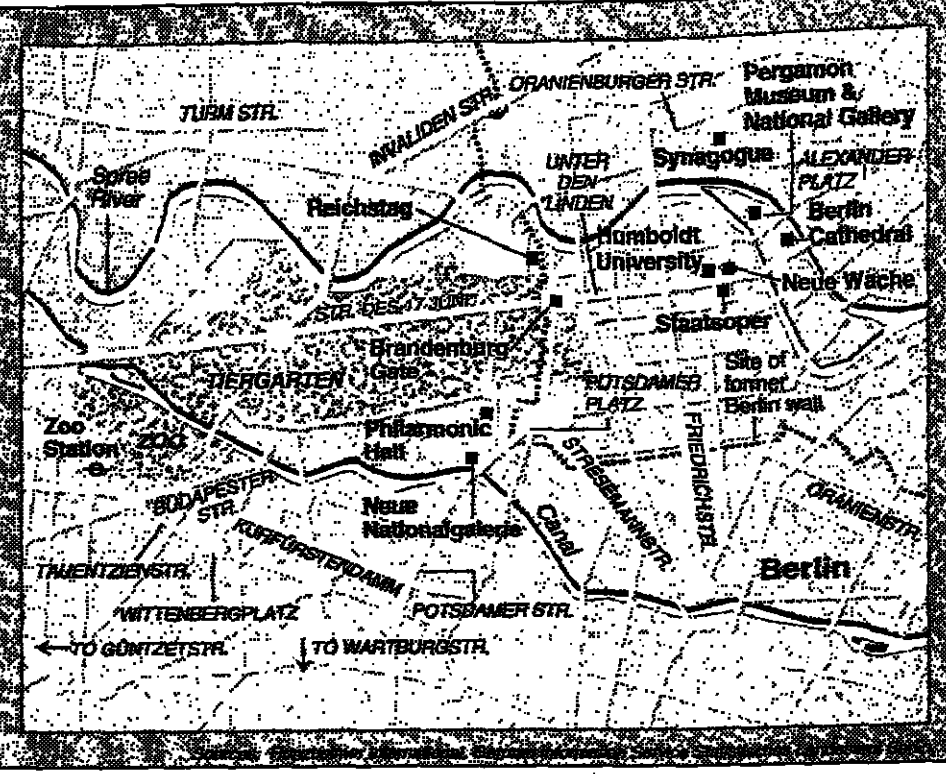
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Vital Statistics

POPULATION (1993)	3,451,421
WEATHER IN APRIL	
High	56°
Low	39°
Days with rain	13
HOTEL	
Room for two with tax	\$214.00
DINNER FOR ONE	
With tax and tip but not drinks	\$23.30
TAXI	
Uppr taxi	\$ 2.25
Each additional kilometer	\$ 1.15
From Tel-el-sit	\$ 18.40
CAR RENTAL FOR A DAY	
Midsize car at Avis, Budget, Hertz and National with unlimited free kilometers	\$126.00
All figures except population and tax rates are approximate. Hotel charges are the most for budget business travelers.	

All figures except population and tax rates are averages. Hotel charges are the average spent by business travelers.

Because even professional beauticians like Isabel Rossellini, Bianca Jagger and the 1960s star Verucah look like they're awkward and hesitant. But maybe that was the clothes.

How should a woman feel when asked to take the spotlight in what looks like a soggy lace-trimmed nightgown or with an uplifting bra over her jacket? Most of the collection sent out by Karan — parodies of working women — was weird. There were curvily cut graphic tees, pin-striped pants outfits and sensible soft sweaters and cardigans. But there were also plenty of things that went to wear on a bad-hair day: coats on screaming neon colors like shock pink and orange (matching matching-male skirt optional); or curly collar-mace mask skin options; or curly dresses breaking into jagged underdressed points at the hem.

The idea seemed to be to soften up career women — as Karan has done so stylishly before. But the brand's new butter-soft satin lingerie dresses

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or Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70.

Mickey Mao's Café and More in a Chinese Tourist Town

By Thomas Fuller
International Herald Tribune

YANGSHUO, China — Down the street from Mickey Mao's café, just past MacDonald's, is Yangshuo's Holiday Inn. Rooms there start at \$2.50. The Hard Rock Café next door sells bottles of ice-cold beer for 25 cents.

Yangshuo's hotels and restaurants are a mixture of spoof and copyright infringement; just about the only genuine articles in this southern Chinese town of 20,000 are the spectacular limestone peaks that surround the place.

Three million visitors a year sail down the Li River to admire these peaks and almost all disembark at Yangshuo in an amphibious operation that might have impressed Dwight

Eisenhower. The tourists — most of them Chinese — buy a few trinkets in town before they are whisked away by bus back to their hotels in nearby Guilin (home of the real Holiday Inn).

But for the handful of visitors who choose to stay in Yangshuo for more than 45 minutes, the town offers — once the package tourists have come and gone — a peaceful respite from the hassles of individual travel in China, especially for those who do not speak Chinese. Menus in Yangshuo are in English and the customer usually right.

A favorite activity here is to rent a bicycle — Chinese mountain bikes cost 50 cents a day — and to explore the surrounding countryside. Local roads wind between peaks and terraced hills, scenery many Chinese call the most beautiful in China. In the foreground, men plow flooded rice paddies with water buffaloes, duck herders chase their flock,

and dozens of farmers, ankle deep in mud, stoop to pick weeds. The misty half-bare peaks provide the backdrop.

Most of the limestone formations have names, many of which undoubtedly lose something in translation: "Yellow Cloth in the Water Hill"; "Grandpa Watching Apple Hill"; and my favorite, "Eight Supernaturals Crossing the River Hill."

Another attraction in Yangshuo is witnessing the daily invasion. Right around noon, local merchants man their battle-ments: There are about 1,000 souvenir stalls and shops in Yangshuo according to the town's tourist office; the figure seems only slightly exaggerated.

A few scouts stand on a bluff overlooking the river, eager to spot the first convoy. The attack is two-pronged, coming from gaudy, made-for-tourist river boats. Some have plastic imitation pagoda roofs, others blue-tinted

windows. On board, the crews are dressed in clean and pressed navy-blue sailor uniforms.

The first contingent disembarks at the downstream dock, a boatload of Japanese and Americans. Battle cries fill the air: "Hello, postcards! Hello, sir, hello!" The tourists plunder as modern-day Vikings might, but they pay for their loot. The hawkers double their prices as soon as the day's first boatload comes ashore.

EVERYTHING from marble ashtrays to a book entitled "Six Essays on Military Affairs" by Mao Zedong are for sale. There are oversized Chinese fans and dozens of different paperweights to choose from. Many of the European and American tourists — known here as big noses — are after the same thing their ancestors were centuries before: silk. Jackets, scarves and bathrobes, all in silk and

most painted with Chinese characters, are the hot items.

Standing on the dock intercepting the tourists is a man with a muddied round farmer's hat. He holds a pole with a cormorant on either end. The birds are used by locals to catch fish. They are launched from bamboo rafts, trap fish in their beaks and bring them back to the fishermen. The man on the dock is there to pose for the tourists and charges a negotiable 5 yuan (about 60 cents) per photograph.

In the height of summer, Zhang Jie of the Yangshuo tourist office reckons 100 boats disembark per day, all between 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. But once the tourists are carried off, life in town resumes its leisurely pace and the marble ashtrays are put away for the next day's troops.

Tourism has spawned more than just trinket stalls, however. Ten years ago, according

to Zhang, English was not offered in any of Yangshuo's secondary schools. Today, in addition to mandatory English classes, students can choose to study toward a tourism degree as well as being able to take private English lessons.

With communication easy, meals are more enjoyable than in other Chinese cities where pointing to ingredients in a kitchen is sometimes the only way to order food. Yangshuo's restaurants have adapted fast food to Western wants and for breakfast everything from French toast to ham and eggs are standard menu items. For lunch and dinner there's great Chinese food or a "Big Mao." In the evenings, many of Yangshuo's cafés have happy hours, where the price of beer drops to 17 cents a bottle.

Yangshuo's one hardship: It's difficult to spend money here.

An Apartment Away From Home

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

NEXT time you need a hotel room — especially for more than a few days — consider the apartment alternative: a two-room suite for 25 to 50 percent less than the cost of a standard double room in a hotel of the same quality. Don't expect a big, fancy lobby, restaurants, concierge, a host of bellmen, round-the-clock room service, or the other trappings of a traditional hotel, which travelers always pay for but may seldom use.

"We're waving the flag for this new sector, which has grown substantially in the last two

The Frequent Traveler

years as an alternative to a hotel," says Charles McCrow, managing director of The Apartment Service, based in London. "Terms can be confusing. We call the category serviced apartments; in the United States, where the concept began, they're called, all-suite hotels" or extended-stay hotels; in France they are *residences hôteliers*. Some hotels have marketed apartments as upgrades to the room and called them suites — so in some countries they're called apartment suites. You can sometimes get one-night bookings; but most apartments prefer at least a week; for others it's a minimum of three months.

"What is fundamentally different between apartments and normal hotel suites is that you have a kitchen or kitchenette and refrigerator so that you can bring in your own food and drink at supermarket prices. The extras you save are huge."

No more \$30 club sandwiches and rip-off prices with minibars. And telephone surcharges are far lower than those at hotels. You also enjoy the freedom, privacy and space of a place that feels perhaps a little like home. Extra space begins to matter when you're either constantly on the road or constantly in one place. Two executives who share a twin-bedroom suite can save 40 percent over the cost of two hotel rooms. And women travelers can do business without the awkwardness of bringing them into a bedroom.

Apartments range from studios — one room serving as bedroom and lounge — to one- to three-bedroom apartments with a separate lounge and en suite bathrooms, all equipped with direct-line phone and fax and cable and satellite TV and VCR. The kitchen will normally contain a cooker-microwave, refrigerator and freezer, and perhaps a dishwasher. You should expect maid service at least every second day. Most apartments have a 24-hour security desk. And you may get a grocery-shopping service.

"People often ask the question what is the difference between regular hotel suites and our 'extended stay' suites?" says Dee Dee Dochow, director of marketing programs for Residence Inn by Marriott, in Washington. "The answer is fully equipped kitchens — and I'm not talking about a kitchenette."

"After the 'me-decade,' people have be-

come much more concerned about their families, the environment, how can I improve the quality of my space? Not so much based on extravagance but convenience and practicality. This trend comes into hotels with space. We have a lot of space. Even the smallest room is 50 percent larger than the traditional hotel room. People too are health-conscious, tired of eating out. Sometimes you just want a nice salad or piece of chicken and do it the way you like it."

Residence Inn has 184 properties in the United States. Rates start at \$75 per night for a studio, and decline the longer you stay. For this you get a grocery-shopping service (just leave a list in the morning) and Continental breakfasts, use of pool and sports amenities, a complimentary dinner one weeknight, and daily maid service. There is no access for credit card calls.

"We draw from three main categories of extended-stay traveler," Dochow says. "Relocation: people looking for a new house or starting a new job; training: both international and domestic, two to three weeks; and the largest is special projects and temporary

With an apartment instead of a hotel, you enjoy freedom and privacy and have a sense of space.

assignments like auditing, and setting up a new office. Average length of stay is 14 nights for domestic travelers and 26 nights for an international guest."

Other major apartment chains in the United States are Embassy Suites (103 properties); Oakwood Corporate Apartments (45 properties) for minimum stay of a month; and Guest Quarters Suite Hotels.

The main apartment chains in Europe are predominantly French-based: Orion (31 properties), which has opened apartments in Brussels and London; Pierre & Vacances (53 properties), and Citadines Residences Hôtelières (19 properties), which plans to open properties in London, Barcelona, Berlin and Brussels during 1994.

It's often difficult to track down the right apartment for your needs. In a city you are visiting. This is because the category is so ill-defined (ranging from hotel suites to long-let furnished flats), and because travel agents think mainly in terms of traditional hotels.

The best sources are local tourist authorities. But two very useful guides are: "The All-Suite Hotel Guide," for the United States; and "The 1994 Guide to Serviced Apartments," published in March by The Apartment Service. The latter lists more than 80 properties in 28 European cities, plus details of some chains in Australia, Canada, South Africa and the United States.

You'll be able to find an apartment to match most categories of hotel, from three to five star. Friendly Hotels, a three-star British chain, is developing serviced apartments in Birmingham and Glasgow. "You should be able to save at least 25 percent on longer stays," according to Henry Edwards, chairman of Friendly, in London, adding that "the real benefit is in the indirect savings, with your own fridge and cooker."

The Grosvenor House (THF's flagship hotel) in London has 142 apartments for one night to one year. They are served by a private reception, and have fully equipped kitchens. Two people in a one-bedroom apartment pay £156 (about \$234) per night. A three-bedroom apartment for up to five people only costs £295 a night.

A three-bedroom apartment at One Carlos Place (off Berkeley Square) costing £2,056 per week works out to about £98 per room per night. This is less than half the cost of the Connaught across the road, where a double costs £258 a night. At the lower end of the market, a studio apartment at Nell Gwynn House in Chelsea starts at £306 per week, or £44 a night. A double room in a three-star hotel in that area will cost you about £75 a night.

A studio for two at the three-star Residence Times Square in the Montparnasse section of Paris, costs 750 francs (about \$128) a night, which compares with 1,650 francs for a double at the Hotel Méridien Montparnasse.

The Residence Big in the center of Milan, offers a one-bedroom apartment at 178,600 lira (about \$110) per night, against a going rate in comparable hotels of more than 400,000 lira for a double (290,000 lira at the corporate rate).

WHILE in Madrid, the Apartamentos Plaza de España rents studio apartments for 18,700 pesetas (about \$135) per night and one-bedroom apartments for 24,000 pesetas, compared with the Melia Madrid Hotel, which charges 33,125 pesetas normal rate for a superior double, or 25,705 pesetas at the corporate rate.

When you don't feel like using your kitchen, you can usually find a local restaurant to deliver food to your apartment. An enterprising firm called Room Service will deliver meals from 23 restaurants in London, ranging from American and Italian to Indian and Lebanese. You pay the restaurant prices plus a small delivery charge. They will even pick up supplies from the liquor store on the way over.

With service like this, who needs a hotel? "The 1994 Guide to Serviced Apartments," free from The Apartment Service, tel: (44 81) 748-4207, fax: (44 81) 748-3972; "All-Suite Hotel Guide," Lanier Publishing International, P.O. Box 20429, Oakland, California 94620, U.S., available at bookstores for \$14.95; Room Service, Delivers London, tel: (71) 586-5800, fax: (71) 586-1222.

AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS



Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
AIR CANADA	Canada/United States	Double mileage points for Aeroplan frequent-flyer members flying between Montreal and Los Angeles or between Toronto and San Francisco before April 20.
AIR LANKA	London to Dubai	Two-for-one when you buy business-class round-trip. Until June 30.
AMERICAN AIRLINES	London to New York	AAdvantage members earn 5,000 bonus miles on flight AA115 leaving Heathrow at 8:25 A.M. arriving JFK at 11:10 A.M. Until June 14.
BRITISH AIRWAYS	Britain	Executive Club members flying on domestic routes (including Channel Islands and Ireland) earn double Air Miles. Until April 30.
CATHAY PACIFIC	Hong Kong to Penang	"Penang Spectacular" package including economy-class round-trip from Hong Kong to Penang, Malaysia; four nights' hotel accommodation with American breakfast, choice of three sightseeing tours, travel insurance, airport transfers, welcome drink, Cathay Pacific travel bag and 20 percent discount on food and drink outlets in the hotel; costs from 4,180 Hong Kong dollars to 4,800 dollars (\$540 to \$620) per person. Until July 31, from selected travel agents.
HYATT REGENCY	Jerusalem	"Triple H" three-night package costing \$324 per person in "deluxe" double includes half board (Israeli breakfast and "International Theme Dinner Buffet"), use of Jerusalem Spa Health Club and Orient Express nightclub, plus free Hertz car rental.
JAPAN AIRLINES	Europe to Japan	Join Mileage Bank Europe to qualify for 3,000 mileage credits plus first-flight bonus of 7,000 mileage credits when you fly first- or business-class round-trip; plus triple mileage, giving three times the value of all mileage credits — enough to earn an economy-class round-trip to Japan. Until June 30.
SAS	United States to Scandinavia and Europe	Business-class (full-economy) passengers to Finland/Poland can choose a free one-night Executive Stopover in Stockholm or Copenhagen (hotel, dinner, breakfast and transfers) or a free one-week car rental. Until June 25.
SAS	Australia/New Zealand to Scandinavia	Upgrade to business class on Bangkok-Copenhagen/Stockholm sectors costs \$350 one way, saving \$900 on one-way business fare. Until Dec. 31.
SAVOY HOTEL	London	"Savoy in Style" promotion: £300 (\$450) for two on first night (£220 for additional nights) includes an English breakfast, fruit, flowers, handmade chocolates, bottle of Champagne and dinner (without wine). Until May 31 and from July 11 to Aug. 30.
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	Britain to South Africa	First- and business-class passengers from Heathrow or Manchester qualify for a free two-night stay at a Sun International Hotels resort at Sun City. Until June 30.
SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS	Britain to South Africa	Half-price tickets for an accompanying spouse for full-fare first- and business-class passengers.
TWA	London to United States	Full-fare economy- and business-class passengers receive automatic upgrades. Until June 30.
TWA	Worldwide	Frequent Flight Bonus program members qualify for a Gold Card after two trans-Atlantic round-trips, or 20,000 miles, in a 12-month period. Gold Card allows unlimited free upgrades for one year, subject to availability.
UNITED AIRLINES	London to San Francisco	Mileage Plus members earn 5,000 extra bonus points for round-trip travel in any class. Until June 30.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Vienna Festival 1994, tel: 586-16-78. May 6 to June 12: The Festival opens with Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus," followed by Mozart's "Die Nozze di Figaro," conducted by Claudio Abbado, and Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride," conducted by Thomas Hengelbrock. More than 50 concerts will take place in the Golden Hall of the Musikverein, with guest performances by the Vienna and the Berlin Philharmonies, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Orchestre National de France under the baton of Carlo Maria Giulini, Pierre Boulez and Seiji Ozawa.

Paris
Jeu de Paume, tel: 42-60-69-69, closed Mondays. To June 5: "Pier Paolo Pasolini," sculptures and paintings by this member of the Arte Povera group of Italian artists, who used natural or organic materials. Musée du Petit Palais, tel: 42-65-12-73, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To May 29: "L'Art des Sculpteurs Tancos: Chêfs-d'Ouvre des Grandes Antilles Précolombiennes." Cult objects, statues, weapons and bells made by the aborigines living on Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, at the time of Christopher Columbus.

Rennes
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 99-28-55-95, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To April 25: "De Durer à Friedrich: Quatre Siècles de Dessins Allemands." Drawings from the Wallraf-Richartz Museum in Cologne exemplify diverse styles, from Realism to Symbolism, from the Renaissance through the 19th century.

Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Musée des Antiquités Nationales, tel: (1) 34-51-63-65, closed Tuesdays. To July 18: "Verger de l'Asie." Artifacts from the Gauls, pebbles, including weapons, jewelry and tools. The exhibition also includes a model of Alesia, where Vercingetorix was besieged and defeated by Caesar's troops, as well as 19th-century paintings celebrating the Arvernian chieftain.

Strasbourg
Opéra du Rhin, tel: 88-75-49-00. Ja-

nuary 19, 24, 29, July 3 and 8; Rosini's "Barbiere di Siviglia," directed by Jamie Hayes and conducted by Charles Focillon. (June 18, 22, 26, July 1, 4, 8 and 9); Haydn's "Incontro Improvviso," directed by Stephen Medall and conducted by Wafiq Kani. (June 25, 28, 30, July 2, 5, 7 and 10).

FRANCE
Marseille
Centre de la Vieille Charité, tel: 91-55-28-38, closed Mondays. To June 12: "Poèmes de Marbre: Art des Cyclades dans la Collection Barberis-Mueller." Features 70 works in marble and terra-cotta from the Cyclades, dating from 3000 to 1500 B.C. and discovered in the 18th century.

Paris
Jeu de Paume, tel: 42-60-69-69, closed Mondays. To June 5: "Pier Paolo Pasolini," sculptures and paintings by this member of the Arte Povera group of Italian artists, who used natural or organic materials. Musée du Petit Palais, tel: 42-65-12-73, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To May 29: "L'Art des Sculpteurs Tancos: Chêfs-d'Ouvre des Grandes Antilles Précolombiennes." Cult objects, statues, weapons and bells made by the aborigines living on Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, at the time of Christopher Columbus.

Rennes
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Saint-Germain-en-Laye
Musée des Antiquités Nationales, tel: (1) 34-51-63-65, closed Tuesdays. To July 18: "Verger de l'Asie." Artifacts from the Gauls, pebbles, including weapons, jewelry and tools. The exhibition also includes a model of Alesia, where Vercingetorix was besieged and defeated by Caesar's troops, as well as 19th-century paintings celebrating the Arvernian chieftain.

Strasbourg
Opéra du Rhin, tel: 88-75-49-00. Ja-

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SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Musée Barberis-Mueller, tel: (22) 312-02-70, open daily. To Aug. 30: "Arts Royaux du Cameroun." Statues, doors, seats, vessels and pipes from western Cameroon, from private European collections.

Lausanne
Musée de l'Elysée, tel: (21) 617-48-21, closed Mondays. To May 29: "La Main de l'Homme." A display of photographs by Sebastião Salgado on the conditions of manual workers throughout the world.

Fort Worth
Kimbell Art Museum, tel: (817) 332-8451, closed Mondays. To April 10: "Lodovico Carracci, 1595-1619: A Retrospective." One of the founders of the Bologna Academy in 1585 to revive the canons of classical art. Carracci painted mainly large altarpieces. His works show rhythmic patterns heightened by dramatic contrasts of light and shade.

New York
Cooper-Hewitt Museum, tel: (212) 860-8868, closed Mondays. To June 14: "Packaging the New: Design and the American Consumer, 1925-75." A study of the intricate bond that has developed between consumers, marketers, manufacturers and designers. Includes some of the zany products produced in the '30s, such as the Kodak camera that came equipped with compact and lipstick.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, tel: (212) 570-37-81, closed Mondays. To July 31: "Petra Christos: Renaissance Master of Bruges." Features the works of 15th-century Dutch master Petrus Christus, including 22 paintings which are remarkable for their luminosity, six drawings and an illuminated manuscript.

Washington
National Museum of American Art, tel: (202) 357-2840, open daily. Continuing/To Aug. 7: "Thomas Cole: Landscape in History." A retrospective of 70 landscapes and allegorical history paintings by the father of the Hudson River school of landscape painting.

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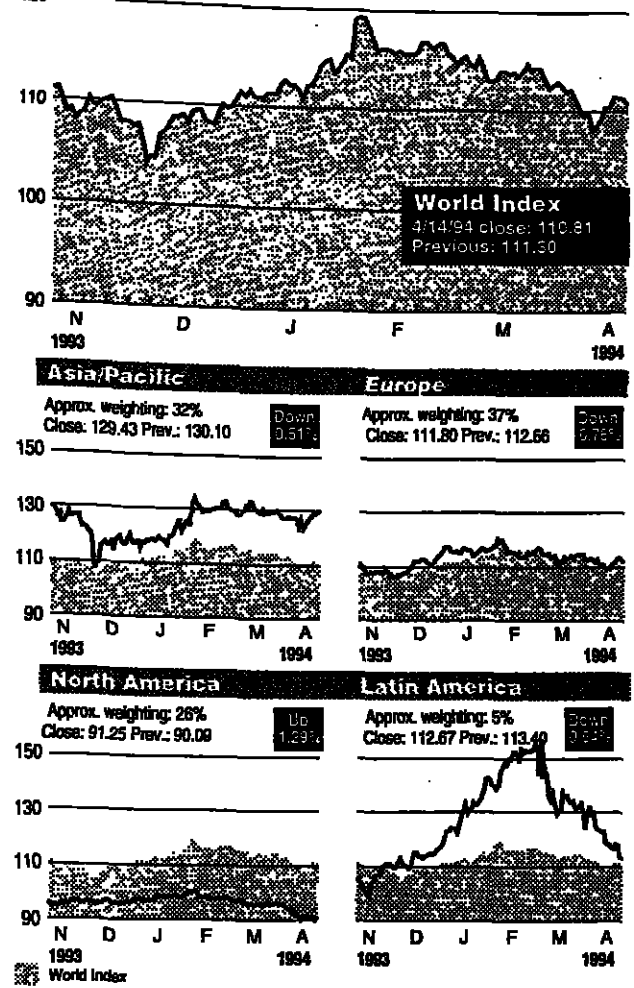
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THE TRIB INDEX: 110.81

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. The index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors						
	Thru close	Prev. close	% change		Thru close	Prev. close
Energy	109.24	108.37	+0.80	Capital Goods	110.65	111.32
Utilities	119.52	120.40	-0.73	Raw Materials	122.70	123.34
Finance	116.57	117.42	-0.72	Consumer Goods	95.85	96.09
Services	115.90	116.80	-0.60	Miscellaneous	125.37	126.55

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Ford to Sell Thrift Unit But Retain Real Estate

Bloomberg Business News

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday it had agreed to sell its unprofitable First Nationwide Financial Corp. subsidiary for \$1.1 billion to Madison Financial Inc., a Dallas-based company that is said to have ties to the New York-based investor Ronald O. Perleman.

As a result, Ford said it would take an after-tax charge of \$440 million against its first-quarter earnings, to be released on or about April 27.

The sale is expected to be completed within six months, pending federal regulatory approval, the automaker said. As part of the agreement, Ford will retain about \$1.2 billion of commercial real estate and other assets of First Nationwide.

Ford has had First Nationwide up for sale since November 1993. It acquired the San Francisco-based thrift association in 1985 for \$493 million as part of a plan to turn the No. 2 American automaker into a financial powerhouse and to diversify into less cyclical businesses than automobiles.

First Nationwide has more than \$1 billion in delinquent loans. It is the only unprofitable unit of Ford's Financial Services Group, which also includes Ford Motor Credit Corp., Associates Corp. of North America and USL Capital.

First Nationwide has had losses totaling \$199.4 million since 1990, including a \$55 million loss in 1993. Problems with real estate loans, primarily in California and the Northeastern United States, contributed to First Nationwide's losses.

Separately, Ford said it would buy the 46 percent of the car-rental concern Hertz Corp. that it did not already own, from the Swedish automaker Volvo AB — which owns 26 percent — and a Hertz management group.

Volvo said Ford was paying it \$145 million for the 26 percent stake. A Ford spokesman declined to say how much Ford was paying for the Hertz stake.

J.P. Morgan Hit By Rising Rates

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — J.P. Morgan & Co. said Thursday that rising interest rates helped reduce its first-quarter operating profit by 20 percent this year, indicating that most money-center U.S. banks would have weak results for the period.

Morgan, the fifth-largest U.S. bank, said its profit fell to \$345 million from \$432 million. Its revenue dropped 6 percent, to \$1.39 billion, reflecting a 24 percent decline in trading and reduced interest income and underwriting results.

Diane Gossman, a Salomon Brothers Inc. analyst, said that "virtually all" of the American banks with major trading operations "have admitted that annual comparisons will be difficult." Among these institutions are BankAmerica Corp., Bankers Trust Co., Chase Manhattan Corp., Chemical Banking Corp. and Citicorp.

J.P. Morgan, which is often one of the first banks to report its quarterly earnings, has shifted the most among the major institutions from a lender to a trader and underwriter.

That strategy helped produce record profit of almost \$1.6 billion in both 1992 and 1993. This year has been a different story as interest rates rose in February and March.

"Trading revenue is volatile," said Charles Rockey, chief investment officer at Rittenhouse Financial Services in Radnor, Pennsylvania, which owns about 2.4 million J.P. Morgan shares, or about 1 percent of the company. "They're just not going to make as much money in a rising interest-rate environment as in a falling interest-rate environment," he said.

First-quarter trading revenue fell 24 percent, to \$356 million. Morgan is among the most active traders of foreign securities. Bonds of countries such as Brazil, Mexico and Argentina got hit particularly in April.

Bankers Trust said last month that rising rates and difficulties in U.S.-Japan trade talks this year hurt some of its trading positions. On Wednesday, First Chicago Corp. said it had a \$54 million loss trading emerging markets securities. The loss caused a \$25 million trading deficit in the first quarter.

Morgan also said its earnings declined because net interest revenue fell 8 percent, to \$377 million. Banks reported record profits for the past two years from the wide gap between their lending rates and borrowing costs. That gap narrowed in the first quarter, squeezing profit margins on Morgan's interest-earning assets to 1.26 percent from 1.55 percent at year's end and 1.64 percent a year ago.

Banks and brokerages face the same type of problem in the public-debt markets. The difference between yields on two-year and 30-year U.S. Treasury securities, as wide as 3.69 percentage points in October 1992, narrowed to 1.9 points by the end of March.

German Banks Foresee Insolvency for Developer

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Creditors of Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, a large German real estate developer whose owners vanished last week, said Thursday they expected the company to wind up in insolvency but they would try to secure the jobs for thousands still working on its projects.

"On the basis of the information at hand, it is assumed that the group will not be able to stay in business for long," the creditors said in a statement.

After meeting for four hours behind closed doors, some 40 banks, of whom Deutsche Bank AG is the largest creditor, said the Schneider group owed them 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.9 billion) involving 75 properties and owned contractors throughout the country another 250 million DM.

Gabriele Eick, a member of the company's board, said the banks were forming a coordinating group. "A framework has not been decided yet," she said.

The coordinating group is prepared "to make loans up to certain limits, for management and personnel costs," said the statement published by the group.

Earlier, Hans Eichel, premier of the state of Hesse, in which Frankfurt is located, told journalists that Hilmar Kopper, chairman of Deutsche Bank, assured him banks would "complete projects already under way." In most cases, the projects provide collateral for the banks' loans.

On Wednesday, Chancellor Hel-

mut Kohl had asked banks to be mindful of their responsibility to the thousands of people who depended on the company, which is one of Germany's biggest private real estate concerns.

Mr. Schneider and his wife, who disappeared last Thursday, were the only signatory authorities for the company, which is based north of Frankfurt in Königstein. Their disappearance paralyzed the company's finances.

Regarding the whereabouts of her boss, Mrs. Eick said: "Dr. Schneider has not contacted us and we do not know where he is."

Also Thursday, Frankfurt prosecutors launched a criminal investigation into the allegations by Deutsche Bank that the Schneiders faked rental contracts to secure a construction loan.

The loan involved 415 million DM toward the construction of a local shopping mall, Les Facettes. Though the sum is a tiny fraction of Mr. Schneider's estimated 10 billion DM in outstanding debt, the bank's allegation is the first formal charge against the couple since their mysterious disappearance.

The bank's suit charges that Mr. Schneider exaggerated the size and earnings potential of the shopping mall's rental space when he applied to receive the last tranche of the loan. Mr. Schneider stated double the amount of space actually available and forecast a level of rental income that was completely unrealistic, the bank said.

As all across Germany, contrac-

tors removed doors, windows, wiring and pipes from unfinished buildings on fears that the Schneiders' company would go bankrupt. Deutsche Bank said it had begun to scrutinize other Schneider projects.

These include the Hotel Rose in Wiesbaden, near Frankfurt. Mr. Kopper reportedly told Mr. Eichel the hotel and other expensive projects across Germany were "planned in a way that would never turn a profit."

Oliver Kuht, managing director of the hotel, which is still under renovation, said its concept was solid. "It mixes residences and hotel rooms, which is getting more and more common internationally," he said.

The planned five-star hotel would have been an attractive retreat for traveling executives, said Mr. Kuht, who until five months ago was manager of one of Germany's finest hotels, the Hotel Rafael in Munich.

Regulatory officials, meanwhile, questioned why banks kept giving Mr. Schneider new loans when his mounting debt should have been obvious and rumors of impropriety were rampant.

By law, banks are required to inform the Bundesbank about all loans greater than 3 million DM by the name of the recipient.

The Taurus Sparkasse, a savings and loan bank with operations in and around Frankfurt, recently turned down "a large loan" request by a middleman working for Mr. Schneider after looking at his record.

Trade Show Provides a Weekend Outing

By Stuart Elliott

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The thousands of trade shows held every year are among the most mundane of marketing tools. People wearing name tags, peering at exhibits and booths, accepting product samples, stuffing giveaway items like pens and key chains into their pockets — all that is rarely associated with groundbreaking change. But a trade show this weekend might well prove different.

The exhibition, at the Meadowlands Convention Center in Secaucus, New Jersey, is being billed as the First National Gay and Lesbian Business Expo. It is another indication of one of the least expected business trends of the 1990s: the growing efforts by many mainstream marketers to reach consumers who are homosexuals.

Scores of large consumer-product companies, including American Express Co., Philip Morris Inc., Seagram Co. and Time Warner Inc., are shedding a long-time reluctance to aim sales pitches at this market. They are concluding that the potential for generating additional sales among affluent, brand-loyal gay consumers outweighs the risk of alienating existing customers.

Indeed, for several exhibitors, the show is their initial foray into the market. "We want to get our name out to as many consumers, and as diverse a group of consumers, as possible," said Dana Dotoli, a territory manager at Perrier Group of America in Moonachie, New Jersey, which will have a booth to promote consumer and business products like water coolers, Celestial Seasonings iced teas and Deer Park and Perrier waters.

Carey Davis, general sales manager at WINS-AM radio in New York, said: "It's smart for us in terms of both listeners and advertisers. It's an outreach, to show we're here and we care."

The station is one of five sponsors of the show, with The Advocate magazine, Gay Entertainment Television, Gay Games IV and Lincoln Center Productions.

Of the 150 companies signed as exhibitors, in fields from business services and travel to real estate and fitness, more than one-third are mainstream marketers like American Tele-

vision commercial it began running last month, featuring a gay male couple shopping for furniture, has been almost completely positive. But Ikea and its agency, Deutsche Inc. in New York, have received hate mail — and one store was closed briefly by a bomb scare.

"We have some companies that, as soon as we said we were calling about the Gay and Lesbian Business Expo, would say, 'We're not interested, goodbye,'" said Steven Wesler, president at Robert Donnell Productions, an exhibition and trade show management company in Avon, Connecticut, that is producing the show after considering the idea for almost three years.

"And we have people calling up asking if they can get information on 'the business show,'" he added. "When we ask which one, they say, 'The one in April.' Even when we say we have three in April, they won't say 'gay and lesbian.'"

Reticence is also being demonstrated by some marketers like American Airlines. Rather than pay \$1,500 for a booth at the show, they will attend as visitors — observers, as it were.

"There's a safe haven," joked Wesley Combs, "one room they can go into to get away if they need to." He is project director of National Coming Out Day, a program of the Human Rights Campaign Fund Foundation that encourages homosexuals to disclose their sexual orientation to family members, friends and co-workers on the theory that familiarity dissipates contempt. The organization will sponsor a seminar at the show called "Out in the Workplace."

The Ikea retail chain says the reaction to a

phone & Telegraph Co., Columbia Records, Continental Airlines, IDS Financial Corp., Kwik International Air Lines, Waldenbooks and Xerox Corp.; the rest are owned and operated by gay men and lesbians.

"We're like the Supremes of the expo business; we're crossing over," said Steven Levenberg, the show coordinator. "It's a way for mainstream companies to dip their toes into the pool."

Still, the stigma surrounding homosexuality remains powerful. The Ikea retail chain says the reaction to a

WALL STREET WATCH

Compaq Is Staying Aloft

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With investors suddenly skittish about technology stocks, a personal-computer company whose share price has more than doubled in eight months would seem ripe for a fall.

But that isn't happening to Compaq Computer Corp., partly because market analysts remain high on the stock. They are surprisingly optimistic about Compaq's outlook over the next year — which amounts to an eternity in an industry where corporate fortunes can be reversed overnight.

The stock, although below its 52-week high of \$105.625 reached a week ago, rose \$1.75 a share to \$100 in Thursday trading.

Analysts such as Lucianne Painter of Solomon Brothers and David Wu of S.G. Warburg say Compaq's share price may well reach \$120 or so over the next six to 12 months. And William Gurley at CS First Boston Corp. thinks the stock could go as high as \$150 in the next year.

The consensus estimate for Compaq's first-quarter earnings, to be reported next week, is \$1.70 a share, up 38 percent from the year-earlier quarter, according to First Call Corp. For 1994 as a whole, profit is expected to be up more than 30 percent.

The reason? More than any other company, Compaq has retooled its business model, enabling it to sell to every slice of the PC market and make a decent profit doing so, despite price wars.

"Compaq has the position everybody else would like to have," said Philippe de Marcillac, director for personal computer research at Dataquest Inc. Compaq's profit margins have held steady over the last five quarters. In the fourth quarter, for example, Compaq's operating margin — profit as a percentage of revenue before taxes and interest expenses — was 10.3 percent. By contrast, Apple

Computer Inc.'s operating margin was 2.6 percent and Dell Computer Corp.'s 3.7 percent.

Compaq, which is based in Houston, has been able to maintain a respectable profit margin in spite of a drive to increase market share. In 1993, its share of the worldwide personal computer market was 8.5 percent, more than double its 3.5 percent two years earlier, International Data Corp. estimates.

This year, analysts predict Compaq's sales will grow at twice the industry's rate, allowing it to surpass Apple Computer Inc. as the second-largest company in the industry, after IBM.

Analysis points to a product announcement expected next week as an example of Compaq's strength. The company is believed to be ready to introduce top-of-the-line models intended for business customers called the Deskpro XL line.

The move in some ways is similar to other manufacturers' upgrades to offer systems that use Intel Corp.'s high-speed 486 and Pentium chips.

But with its research and design resources, analysts say, Compaq has overhauled everything from chip sets to exterior casings in the new line. And, they add, the company is pricing the lower-end new machines \$500 or more below the models of comparable performance that they would replace.

"That will intensify competition in the premium lines of personal computers and narrow the price gap between premium and midrange lines," said Eric Lewis, manager of personal computer hardware research, for International Data.

Analysts have one lingering concern: that pursuing the target set last year by Eckhard Pfeiffer, Compaq's chairman, to become the biggest personal computer company by 1996 could undermine Compaq's profit and thus its stock price. Still, there is little evidence of that to date.

"Compaq is firing on all cylinders," said Todd Bakar, an analyst for Hambrecht & Quist Inc.

IBM Challenges Intel's Dominance

By Lawrence M. Fisher

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — In a challenge to Intel Corp.'s dominance of the microprocessor market, International Business Machines Corp. said Thursday that it would manufacture Cyrix Corp.'s Intel-compatible chips. In addition to supplying these microprocessors to Cyrix, IBM has the right to manufacture an equivalent amount for use internally or to sell on the open market.

Cyrix shares soared on the news, closing at \$29.188, up \$2.688 in Nasdaq trading, while Intel shares declined \$3.875, closing at \$59.875.

IBM shares closed at \$53.875, up \$1.50 on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts said that while the immediate impact on Intel would be minimal, the agreement raised the long-term specter of another competitor with access to the best manufacturing process technology available.

"It's certainly a very good deal for Cyrix and IBM and it could well be Intel's worst nightmare," said Michael Slater, editor of the Microprocessor Report, an industry newsletter. "Clearly this must be the nail in the coffin of any good will left in the Intel-IBM relationship."

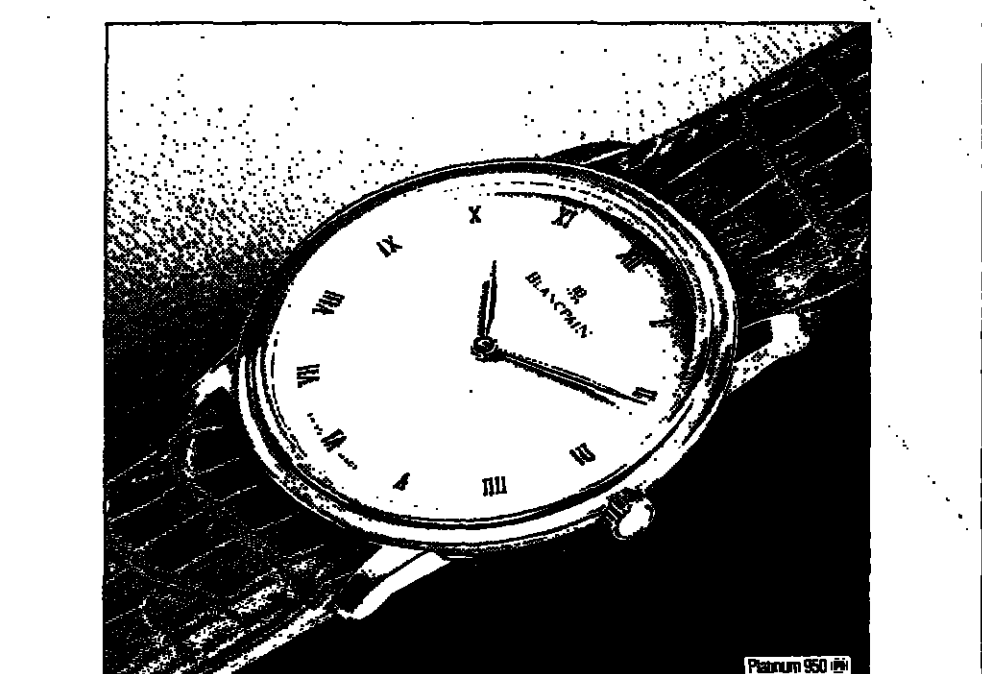
He said, "There's probably nothing IBM could have done to make Intel more unhappy."

Cyrix has been a distant third in the market for the x86 family of microprocessors, behind Intel and Advanced Micro Devices Inc., in part because it has no manufacturing capability of its own, and no access to the most advanced manufacturing processes. The agreement with IBM gives Cyrix that access and could therefore change the competitive landscape. With two competitors for Intel's complete product line next year, dramatic price reductions are likely.

The agreement comes after IBM in January ended a 13-year pact with Intel, deciding not to manufacture Pentiums, the latest in Intel's x86 line of microprocessors. In a separate challenge to Intel, secondly opening the door to AMD's clones of Intel chips. Intel has said it will appeal the verdict.

By teaming with IBM, which has

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

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MARKET DIARY

Rising Rates Keep Wall Street on Edge

Bloomberg Business News
NEW YORK — U.S. stocks closed little changed on Thursday as rising interest rates kept investors on edge. The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day at 5,852.25, up 1.78 points from 5,850.47 after a session of trading that was mostly flat.

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DOLLAR: Rally Elusive

Continued from Page 13
shooting down of a U.S. helicopter in Iraq, which sent the dollar to a safe haven and then out of it when Washington quieted war fears by announcing that the Americans had mistakenly downed their own plane.

The Bundesbank, acting as an agent for the Bank of Japan, sold up to \$500 million worth of yen and picked up dollars, the first time during the current uncertainty that Europe's most powerful central bank has shown its hand in the currency market on behalf of the yen, although several smaller banks have done so recently.



1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

U.S. stocks closed little changed on Thursday as rising interest rates kept investors on edge. The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day at 5,852.25, up 1.78 points from 5,850.47 after a session of trading that was mostly flat.

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Developing Countries to Outpace Industrial World

WASHINGTON — Rich industrial countries look set to stage an economic recovery, but their performance in coming years will seem lackluster when compared to what's ahead for developing nations, the World Bank said on Thursday.

In its annual global economic outlook report, the Bank forecast that annual economic growth in the developing world will accelerate to 4.8 percent over the next 10 years from its meagre 0.7 percent pace so far this decade.

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5852.25	5852.25	5852.25	+1.78
Trans	141.88	142.21	142.00	+0.12
Comp	151.15	151.52	151.44	+0.29
Unemp	129.72	130.05	129.92	+0.20

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	5852.25	5852.25	+1.78
Utilities	141.88	142.21	+0.12
Transport	151.15	151.52	+0.29
Unemployment	129.72	130.05	+0.20

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	5852.25	5852.25	+1.78
Industrials	141.88	142.21	+0.12
Utilities	151.15	151.52	+0.29
Transport	129.72	130.05	+0.20

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Utilities	151.15	151.52	+0.29
Transport	129.72	130.05	+0.20

High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	92.77	92.77	+0.10
10 Industrials	101.44	101.44	+0.10

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1237	1237	+197
Declined	1237	1237	+197
Unchanged	1237	1237	+197
Total Issues	2796	2796	+197

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1237	1237	+197
Declined	1237	1237	+197
Unchanged	1237	1237	+197
Total Issues	2796	2796	+197

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Copper	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Gold	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Oil	1.58	1.58	+0.07

High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2796	2796	+197
AMEX	2796	2796	+197
NASDAQ	2796	2796	+197

EUROPEAN FUTURES

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Copper	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Gold	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Oil	1.58	1.58	+0.07

High	Low	Last	Chg.
2-Month Sterling	1.58	1.58	+0.07
3-Month Sterling	1.58	1.58	+0.07
6-Month Sterling	1.58	1.58	+0.07
12-Month Sterling	1.58	1.58	+0.07

High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100	1.58	1.58	+0.07
DAX	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Nikkei	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Hang Seng	1.58	1.58	+0.07

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	1.58	1.58	+0.07
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Amgen	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Amgen	1.58	1.58	+0.07
Amgen	1.58	1.58	+0.07

Session High	Session Low	Open	High	Low	Close	
Grains						
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum - dollars per bushel						
1.72	2.00	May 94	1.27 1/2	1.30 1/2	1.25 1/4	1.27
1.56	1.96	Jul 94	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.16
1.57 1/4	1.82	Sep 94	1.24 1/2	1.25	1.18 1/4	1.19
1.45	1.69	Dec 94	1.13	1.13 1/4	1.07 1/2	1.07

Canada's Technology Triangle Offers Shelter From the Recession

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WATERLOO, Ontario — Thirteen years after starting a company here in Canada's high-tech hub, a Waterloo University professor, J. Wesley Graham, and his 50 backers are some \$100 million richer.

As head of the university's Computer Systems Group, Mr. Graham founded Watcom International Corp. to produce software he had developed that makes it easier to learn computer programming. The software has been used by more than a million students worldwide.

Watcom, which offers a variety of specialized programming tools, was bought by Powersoft Corp. of Burlington, Massachusetts, this year. The deal gives the professor and each of his backers, many of them former students who now work for Watcom, about \$2 million of Powersoft shares.

Watcom is one of hundreds of fledgling companies that have emerged from the Canadian Technology Triangle, as the Waterloo-Kitchener, Guelph and Cambridge areas about an

hour's drive west of Toronto have become known.

Waterloo is home to Waterloo University, which has 21,000 students and is strong in engineering and mathematics. Also in Waterloo is Wilfrid Laurier University, with 6,000 students and a highly regarded postgraduate program in business administration, and Conestoga College, whose 9,500 students learn a variety of technical and management skills. Only 30 minutes away is the University of Guelph, a center for biological and agricultural sciences, with 12,000 students.

Canada is still largely a natural-resource producer, and the global recession has curbed demand for its lumber, metals and other commodities and contributed heavily to its double-digit unemployment rate. But within the triangle, where knowledge is the only natural resource, unemployment is 7 percent, the lowest in Canada.

The triangle has not escaped the recession altogether. Closings of a John Labatt Ltd. brewery, Uniroyal Goodrich tire factory, Sea-

gram Co. distillery, metal-stamping plants and other factories added up to a loss of 6,000 manufacturing jobs.

Yet the region generated 11,000 new jobs, said D.G. McKenzie, director of economic development for the city of Waterloo and himself a former victim of the economic changes. He had been president of the local subsidiary of Buffalo Forge Co., a position that he said, smiling at the euphemism, had been "restructured."

Now, at least 350 high-tech companies give the region its economic lift, many of them start-up enterprises like Watcom.

J. Alex Murray, dean of the school of business and economics at Laurier, has been smiling over the region's prospects. In his latest annual survey of local business conditions, 52 percent of the companies that responded said they were better off financially than they were a year earlier, and 66 percent expected their financial condition to improve in 1994.

As with some comparable areas in the United States — Route 128 around Boston or the

Research Triangle in North Carolina — the lines between industry and academia are often blurred in this corner of Canada.

Mr. Graham of Watcom never gave up his teaching job, and now that his company has been sold, he is resigning as chairman to teach full time. "Nobody told me to," the 62-year-old academic said, "but I've arrived at a stage where I just felt it's better to let the younger people carry on."

Savas G. Chamberlain, who started Dalsa Inc. 10 years ago to make high-performance image sensors for document scanning and other uses, still runs the company and is a professor of microelectronics in Waterloo's electrical and computer engineering department.

"Before 1984," said Mr. Chamberlain, 53, a native of Cyprus, "I didn't know the difference between a balance sheet and an income statement. But I learned quickly."

Chamberlain originally offered his technology to International Business Machines Corp. and then to Northern Telecom Ltd. Both turned it down because they did not regard the

potential market as big enough. Now Dalsa employs 70 people and has revenue of more than \$10 million a year.

The American software giant Microsoft Corp. has a close relationship with Waterloo University. Arthur J. Carry, dean of research at the university, said Microsoft snapped up more graduates from Waterloo than from any other university.

A team from Waterloo won the 18th International Collegiate Programming Contest, sponsored by the Association for Computer Machinery, in Phoenix last month. Harvard.

Waterloo collects \$2 million a year in royalties from technology born in its labs. Mr. Carry said. The 106 companies it has spun off employ more than 2,130 people.

Each of the four colleges and universities in the triangle has spawned entrepreneurs.

Dan Einwechter worked his way through Laurier in the 1970s driving trucks. Now 39, he operates one of the biggest trucking companies in Canada, Challenger Motor Freight Inc. in

Cambridge, which employs 700 people in North America.

Challenger is high-tech trucking. Small satellite dishes mounted on top of the truck cabs let the head office know exactly where the trucks are and how long it takes them to reach their destinations. The drivers send and receive messages on laptop computers.

Another company, Langford Laboratories in Guelph, was born in the veterinary school of the University of Guelph. It developed a vaccine for bovine respiratory disease and is now the animal-research arm of Cynamid Canada Inc.

Zepf Technologies Inc., another private company in Waterloo, is prospering as a designer, manufacturer and installer of automation equipment for packaging lines. It is run by a machinist, Larry Zepf, who is a graduate and benefactor of Conestoga College.

Innovation is the key to all the enterprises, said Gordon F. Cummer, who manages the Canadian Industrial Innovation Center. The center, formed in 1976 by Waterloo University, is now independent.

Globex Market at a Crossroads

High-Profile Partner Weighs Leaving Electronic Exchange

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — It is showdown time at Globex, the world's first international, round-the-clock electronic marketplace for futures and options traders.

The partnership agreement under which Reuters PLC, the British news and market information company, has developed the computer-based network for the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the world's two largest futures exchanges, is to be officially dissolved in two weeks.

And the Board of Trade may decide as early as Friday whether to pull its contracts off the two-year-old system, which has 342 computer terminals, mostly in Europe and America.

A thumbs-down from the Board of Trade would hurt Globex's reputation more than its performance, trading in the board's contracts has accounted for a scant 1 percent of activity on the electronic network recently.

Still, losing the Board of Trade's contracts, which include some of the world's most heavily traded futures contracts, would raise doubts about Globex's prospects just as it needs to overcome a past of technological setbacks, management gridlock and unforeseen market developments.

"The expectations were out of sync with reality," said John F. Sander, who is chairman of the Merc and chief executive of Globex Corp., the joint venture with the Board of Trade that oversees Globex.

The new governing system, with or without the Board of Trade, will allow other exchanges such as the Marché à Terme International de France, or Matif, the French exchange that is Globex's biggest customer, to share control of Globex and will give all parties more freedom to make rules affecting their members and products.

"The appetite for 24-hour markets isn't really there yet," said Patrick H. Arbor, the Board of Trade's chairman. He favors staying put, but he has had trouble persuading the Board of Trade to support changes demanded by Reuters, the Merc and Matif.

Board of Trade members say they fear the changes could shift trading from their pits to Globex's screens and undermine the Board of Trade's freedom to develop other alliances.

Globex's founding premise seemed unassailable when the system made its debut nearly two years ago: Traders needed a way to deal anytime, anywhere in widely held investment products such as the Board of Trade's futures and

options on Treasury securities or the Merc's futures on foreign currencies and Standard & Poor's 500 stock index.

Futures are contracts to buy or sell an underlying asset, such as the stocks in the S&P index, for a set price at a given date. Options are the right, but not the obligation, to strike such a deal.

Such contracts are speculative tools for many investors, but they also serve to hedge risks in international commerce. Multinational businesses, for example, protect themselves from currency shifts when they are buying and selling goods overseas, or they may guard against interest-rate swings on loans.

An unanswered question, however, is whether

Losing the Chicago Board of Trade's contracts would raise doubts about the system's prospects.

or off-hours trading is strong enough to attract traders to Globex on a regular basis.

Without reasonably strong and steady trading activity, someone who buys or sells a contract has a harder time finding an offsetting position to cut his losses if prices take a nasty turn.

To compensate for the added risk of thin trading, or illiquid markets, would-be buyers tend to demand lower prices and sellers higher ones, widening the so-called spread.

As that disparity between prices widens, it becomes harder to complete trades. "It's an experiment that's still in progress," said Merton Miller, a professor at the University of Chicago School of Business and a member of the Merc's board of directors. "I'm not sure yet whether the market niche is there."

The Chicago exchanges originally saw Globex as a way to enhance international interest in their contracts.

They figured other exchanges would flock to Globex, willing to accept Chicago's governance and its ban on competing contracts in return for the right to add the rest of their products to Globex's screens.

Reuters foresaw a lucrative market for its trading technology, which was already prominent in stock, bond and currency markets. It has plowed an estimated \$100 million into adapting technology for Globex.

Hardly anything has turned out the way

Reuters and the two Chicago exchanges planned.

Globex's volume has been climbing, but even at the peak, just 124,123 contracts were traded March 2. That total dwarfed the daily average of 45,827 for February, the best month to date, but still used less than 25 percent of the system's capacity, Paul Tattersall, Globex's managing director, said.

The biggest disappointment has been Globex's slow acceptance in Asia. Only a handful of the Globex terminals on trading desks worldwide are in Tokyo or Hong Kong, and none will reach Singapore before this summer. Globex backers say they have had a hard time reaching agreements with regulators and exchanges in Asia to distribute terminals.

And Globex was started in 1992, just as Japanese investors, stung by recession, retreated from international markets. No Asian exchange has joined Globex yet.

Competition has also hurt. Futures contracts on Eurodollars — dollar deposits held outside the United States — are one of the Merc's major products, but, so far, Asian traders prefer trading Singapore's version of Eurodollar futures in their pits to dealing in the Merc's contract on a Globex screen.

With more than 30,000 Eurodollar contracts trading on an average day in Singapore, compared with fewer than 2,000 on Globex, Simex — as the Singapore exchange is known — offers traders far greater liquidity.

Globex has run into technological shortcomings as well. For instance, options have become bigger than Globex's designers expected. A sophisticated options trader may track relationships among several hundred products, far more than Globex's screens can conveniently display.

But some surprises have been positive. The biggest has been the surge in volume since the decision by Matif to join Globex a year ago and require all after-hours trading of its major French bond contract to move to the system. Matif routinely accounts for 80 percent to 90 percent of Globex's daily volume.

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France F.F.	1,950	1,070	590
Germany D.M.	700	385	210
Greece G.	210	115	65
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Italy I.Li.	500,000	275,000	150,000
Luxembourg L.F.	14,000	7,700	4,200
Netherlands N.Lg.	770	420	230
Norway N.Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal P.	47,000	24,000	14,000
Spain S.Ptas.	48,000	26,500	14,500
Sweden (dollar) S.Kr.	3,100	1,700	900
Switzerland S.Fr.	3,100	1,700	900
Switzerland S.Fr.	610	335	185
Rest of Europe ex GB	485	265	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	630	345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	780	430	235
Rest of Africa	900	495	270

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TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on Page 6

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Japanese Officials Sniff the Faint Odor of Recovery

TOKYO — Japan's top policy-makers said Thursday that the economy's three-year slump was coming to an end and that the time was nearly ripe for a recovery.

"With personal consumption showing signs of improvement, time is steadily ripening for recovery, although our economic conditions remain severe," Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said at a bankers' conference.

Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Japan, cautiously predicted an upturn for the economy. He noted that the economy had plunged into the doldrums again last year after earlier indications of bright prospects.

"However, since the turn of the year, some indicators are pointing to improvement in economic activity, mostly in consumer spending, and the economy appears to be showing signs that it has halted its declines," Mr. Mieno said.

The Bank of Japan's low interest rates as the result of the credit easing and generous government loans have prompted the public to build homes and buy durable goods.

Consumer demand for washing machines, refrigerators and personal computers and facsimile machines has strengthened as households seek replacements for old units and loosen their purse strings in response to price falls.

Mr. Mieno said that chances for recovery look better than they did a year ago, when the economy was also showing bright spots. But back then the persistent rise in the yen's value soon cut into Japanese exporters' profits and depressed other sectors.

For the past year, companies have trimmed excess capital stocks,

corporate streamlining has made progress, and the impact of stimulative fiscal and monetary steps has become far-reaching, Mr. Mieno said.

But Japan still needs to pay attention to growing unemployment and exchange rates despite recent improvement in economic activity, he said.

In addition, companies have only half finished their efforts to write off huge losses incurred from drops in the prices of assets on their balance sheets.

"Therefore, we should be aware of the downward pressure on the economy arising from these factors," Mr. Mieno said. "The BOJ thinks we need to watch closely if recent improvement in some economic activity will last and spread to the overall economy."

The Bank of Japan appears to be nervous that the yen may rise further and nip any emerging recovery in the bud. It has been intervening in the market to stem the dollar's slide.

Japan Takes Aim at U.S.

Japan has countered U.S. accusations of unfair trading in a memo that challenges the reliability of several sections of a U.S. trade report, according to a dispatch from The Associated Press in Tokyo.

In the auto sector, Tokyo's memo asserted that Washington's comparison of U.S. and Japanese safety inspection procedures was "quite meaningless." Washington has listed inspections as one barrier to American products.

The memo also challenged the reliability of U.S. statistics on Japan's imports, saying, "This kind of U.S. approach in the report is too simplistic and will not be acceptable."

China Stocks Lose Out to Bonds

SHANGHAI — Investors are fleeing China's two stock markets in droves despite official measures to prop up prices, and many are switching their savings into a huge government bond issue.

A year-long decline in the Shanghai A-share index, which is made up of stocks open only to domestic investors, has become a full-scale rout: the index is down almost 60 percent from its high in February last year. Shenzhen's A-share market on Wednesday slumped to a two-year low, and once-dominant shareholders have started rebelling against company management.

Shareholders in China Vanke Co., for example, are grouping together to try to oust members of the board that they blame for an investment program that has lured them from speculation in luxury property to stocks. Earlier this week, shareholders for the first time voted down a board plan to issue new stock.

For different reasons, the Shanghai B-share market, which is reserved for foreign investors, has fallen more than 40 percent from its high at the start of this year. Foreign investors have not been excited by this year's crop of annual results and euphoria over the Chinese market has been tempered by a more sober assessment of the risks of economic overheating.

"Most B-shares appear to be very expensive relative to their fundamental underlying operating growth," said Douglas En, an investment manager at Jardine Fleming Securities.

Meanwhile, a 100 billion yuan (\$11 billion) 1994 government bond issue is being snapped up by ordinary citizens, despite initial predictions that the paper — triple the size of last year's offering — would flop and workers once again would be forced to buy it through payroll deductions.

On Thursday, the Shanghai Securities News reported that after two weeks of sales, almost one-quarter of this year's two- and three-year bonds targeted at individual savers had been bought. The marketing drive has been aided by a government propaganda blitz and a network of 70,000 sales windows nationwide.

Chinese brokers say the bond issue has sucked cash out of the stock markets, although the collapse also has to do with the clampdown on bank credit that has killed much of the speculation that drove last year's rally.

Faced with a stock market meltdown that could damage China's boldest experiment with capitalism, the government has announced a series of measures intended to revive battered confidence and lift prices.

On Tuesday, Beijing said it would delay for

two years a planned tax on stock transactions. This follows a four-point rescue package last month that included a pledge to put off until the last half of the year the listing of 5.5 billion yuan of new shares.

On Thursday, the government unveiled details of its State Development Bank, which is one of three so-called policy banks being set up to stabilize the country's investment climate. The other two banks are scheduled to be operational later this year.

The new banks are designed to provide loans dictated by government policy, freeing China's four existing major banks to become commercial institutions working for profit and supporting the new "socialist market economy."

The government said creation of such policy banks was necessary to ensure the commercial banks would not fuel inflation by offering credit at artificially low rates to finance construction projects.

Yao Zhenyan, who heads the new bank, said the institution was essential to change the irrational investment structure in China, which has seen money pour into new construction projects before there is enough power, transport and telecommunications to support them.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Hutchison Adds Cellular Voice in U.K.

Bloomberg Business News

"Cry." The lone word printed in orange on a black background is an impressive image. Londoners will be inundated with that and other cryptic messages on posters starting Friday.

But what does it mean? Hutchison Telecom U.K., owned by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. of Hong Kong and British Aerospace PLC, hopes it will mean business. Cellular telephone business.

In just two weeks, Hutchison will launch its cellular-based personal communications network, which it has named Orange. The name, and campaign, is designed to convey the idea that the PCN, which sends

voice, data and faxes using mobile phones, is "simple, friendly and approachable," said Chris Moss, director of marketing.

Hutchison Telecom is investing a lot in Orange. It plans to spend a total of £700 million (\$1.03 billion) to build its digital network stretching from the south coast of England to Glasgow and Edinburgh in Scotland. By the middle of 1995, the cellular service will be available to 90 percent of the population.

The investment in Orange represents a bold new departure for Hutchison Telecom, whose misadventures have cost the Hong Kong parent dearly and contributed to an executive reshuffle there last year.

Hutchison Whampoa, which holds 65 percent of the U.K. unit, took a \$183 million charge last year as it shut down a mobile telephone service run by Hutchison Telecom that could be used only for outgoing calls.

Simon Murray, who resigned last autumn as managing director of Hutchison Whampoa, had channeled heavy investment into the British telecommunications unit, which some analysts said had led to his loss of favor in the company.

The new marketing effort in Britain for Orange also has its critics. They sneer at the name of the campaign, which they have corrupted to "zero-range" and "agent orange."

"A lot of people think Orange is

a lemon," said Dean Evers, an analyst at Dataquest.

As the fourth British mobile-telephone provider in a market rapidly approaching 2.5 million cellular users, analysts said that Orange must make a marketing splash to grab attention.

"Hutchison's last in, and that makes it difficult for them to compete for mind-share," said Mr. Evers.

Orange's most direct competitor is Mercury One-2-One, a personal communication network that is a 50-50 joint venture of Mercury Communications PLC and US West International. Mercury, in turn, is 80 percent owned by Cable & Wireless PLC.

Investor's Asia			
Hong Kong	Singapore	Taiwan	Thailand
1993	1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996	1996
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2004	2004	2004	2004
2005	2005	2005	2005
2006	2006	2006	2006
2007	2007	2007	2007
2008	2008	2008	2008
2009	2009	2009	2009
2010	2010	2010	2010

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

Indonesia will import 10,000 tons of high-quality rice from the United States under a \$200 million export-credit program.

PT General Motors Buma Indonesia will start making Opels at a plant in west Java that GM left in the 1960s; GM recently injected \$110 million into the venture, of which it owns 60 percent while the rest is owned by PT Garmak Motor, headed by a half-brother of President Suharto.

Hotel Properties Ltd. of Singapore, through a subsidiary, has teamed up with Indonesian partners including Hutomo Mandala Putra Suharto, President Suharto's son, to buy the Four Seasons Resort in Bali for \$42 million from EIE Bali BV.

Jardine Fleming Unit Trusts Ltd. will resume accepting new clients from June 1, now that it has cleared the backlog that prompted it to close to new customers Jan. 14; the fund manager is raising the minimum initial investment level to \$10,000 from \$1,000 previously.

Taiwan Power Co. has awarded the KWU unit of Siemens AG a 1 billion Deutsche mark (\$585 million) contract to build a 2,360 megawatt gas-fired electric power plant near the city of Tainan.

AP, AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

Investors Beat a Path to Phnom Penh

Agence France-Presse

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's finance and industry ministers are among the busiest men in Phnom Penh these days, with double-booked appointment calendars and investors waiting in the hallways well after business hours to see them.

If anyone thinks that the lifting of the U.S. embargo against Hanoi means investors are ignoring Cambodia in favor of Vietnam, they had better think again.

Cambodia has privatized 50 of its 70 state-owned enterprises in the last two years. At least 10 investors are competing to restart a damaged oil refinery on the southern coast after British and Japanese oil exploration companies found promising signs off the coast this year.

Chinese investors have rebuilt a cement factory, and Malaysians are eyeing Cambodia's old rubber plantations.

"I have been receiving more people than I

can handle as far as investors are concerned," said, citing 30 to 40 meetings a week.

This lead the pack, but Singaporeans, Malaysians, South Koreans and investors from Taiwan and France are not far behind, he said.

The catalogue of callers includes France's Sofitel hotel chain, Coca-Cola Co. and PepsiCo Inc.; Canon Inc. and Motorola Inc.; Toyota Motor Corp.; Nissan Motor Co.; Peugeot SA; Daimler-Benz AG; to Bayerische Motoren Werke AG and Daewoo Group; United Parcel Services, DHL Inc. and TNT Ltd.

Dragon Air and the national carriers of Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and Vietnam all fly to Phnom Penh. Hundreds of small businessmen from Asia crowd the hotels.

Cambodia does not compile statistics on foreign investment, but investment must already be running into the millions of dollars.

Most-favored-nation status, to be accorded Cambodia this year by the United States, is expected to lure Thai textile mills to cheap cotton and a way of skirting U.S. quotas with "Made in Cambodia" labels.

Contrasting his country with Vietnam, Mr. Pou Sothirak said: "In Cambodia we have political reform. We are a liberal democracy, we privatize our industry. It is not state-planned. It is market-driven. We want companies to come here, produce here and export. 'Any long-term investors should ask themselves, 'Can Vietnam survive its economic changes? Can the political system survive?'"

Finance Minister Sam Rainsy, who spends part of his day in meetings with foreign investors seeking tax exemptions, is encouraged by lowered inflation figures, higher tax revenues and a balanced budget.

Gross national product grew by 5.7 percent last year, compared with 6.5 percent for Indonesia and 8.0 percent for Vietnam.

Canada Talks Helicopters With Taiwan

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Canada would be willing to transfer technology for building helicopters to Taiwan, Douglas Young, Canadian minister of transport, said Thursday.

Mr. Young said the offer was conditional on Taiwan's setting up a framework for civilian helicopter services. Taiwan's Transportation Ministry is considering allowing private companies to operate helicopters, something that only the military and police can do now.

TIIC (O.T.C.) JAPAN FUND

Société d'investissement à capital variable

R.C. Luxembourg B 29218

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of TIIC (O.T.C.) Japan Fund will be held at its registered office, 16, boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg, on Friday the 29th of April 1994, at 11:00 a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting on the following matters:

1. Submission of the Directors and Auditor's reports for the year ending 31/12/1993;
2. Approval of the annual accounts for the year ending 31/12/1993;
3. Appropriation of the results;
4. Discharge to the Directors and the Auditor for the performance of their duties during the year ending 31/12/1993;
5. Acceptance of the appointment of a new Director;
6. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the above-mentioned agenda will be passed by a simple majority of the shareholders present or represented at the meeting. Any shareholder may act at the Meeting by proxy.

The Board of Directors.

TOKYO (O.T.C.) FUND

Société d'investissement à capital variable

R.C. Luxembourg B 87158

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Tokyo (O.T.C.) Fund will be held at its registered office, 16, boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg, on Friday the 29th of April 1994, at 11:30 a.m., for the purpose of considering and voting on the following matters:

1. Submission of the Directors and Auditor's reports for the year ending 31/12/1993;
2. Approval of the annual accounts for the year ending 31/12/1993;
3. Appropriation of the results;
4. Discharge to the Directors and the Auditor for the performance of their duties during the year ending 31/12/1993;
5. Acceptance of the resignation of a Director and appointment of new Directors;
6. Miscellaneous.

Resolutions on the above-mentioned agenda will be passed by a simple majority of the shareholders present or represented at the meeting. Any shareholder may act at the Meeting by proxy.

The Board of Directors.

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CALOR. ROWENTA. SEB. TEFAL			
1st QUARTER CONSOLIDATED SALES			
	1994 (FFr millions)	1994/1993 (%)	12 months rolling (%)
France	801	- 0.3	-
Germany	278	- 3.4	+ 1.0
Other European countries	527	-	- 7.0
NAFTA*	255	+ 15.0	+ 18.0
Other countries	158	+ 19.0	+ 22.0
Total	1,820	+ 2.6	+ 1.6

* North American Free Trade Agreement.

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AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Messieurs les actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à

L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE DES ACTIONNAIRES

qui se tiendra au siège social à Luxembourg le 25 avril 1994 à

15 h 30, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration;
2. Rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
3. Adoption des comptes de l'exercice au 31 Décembre 1993;
4. Affectation du résultat;
5. Décharge aux administrateurs et au Réviseur d'Entreprises;
6. Nomination des organes sociaux:

- Réélection des administrateurs sortants, à l'exception de Monsieur Olivier MAUMUS et C.P.A. - VIE PARIS, représentée par Monsieur Jean-Philippe THIERRY, qui démissionnent;

- Ratification de la nomination de Monsieur Jean-Philippe THIERRY, en tant qu'administrateur à titre personnel, et celle de Monsieur Donat BRANCER, en remplacement de Monsieur Olivier MAUMUS;

- Réélection du Réviseur d'Entreprises.

Les résolutions des actionnaires lors de l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire seront votées à une majorité simple des actionnaires présents et votants.

Chaque action a un droit de vote.

Tout actionnaire peut voter par mandataire.

Pour la société,

BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD LUXEMBOURG

20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais

L-2535 Luxembourg

Electronics Industry Paves Way for Home Digital VCRs

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Fifty American, European and Asian companies agreed Thursday on standards for home digital videocassette recorders, which provide better picture quality and cleaner copies of tapes than conventional models.

The agreement means consumers could be able to buy digital VCRs as soon as early next year, industry officials said.

But prices for the first generation of products are likely to be high — about 300,000 yen

(\$2,900), according to the industry publication Electronic Engineering Times.

A conference in Tokyo that included the major Japanese VCR makers announced standards for VCRs used with conventional televisions and for those used with Japan's high-definition TV system, called Hi-Vision.

A statement said standards for a future HDTV system now being created in the United States should be ready by the end of the year.

Digital VCRs have been used by professionals for some time, but until recent advances in data compression they were too big for homes, Andrew House, a spokesman for the conference, said.

According to the standards announced Thursday, tapes will come in two cassette sizes. The regular size would be about two-thirds the size of a VHS cassette and be able to record for four-and-a-half-hours. A smaller version would be about half the regular size and record for one hour.

Washington & World Business

THE OUTLOOK FOR GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
WASHINGTON, D.C. APRIL 21-22, 1994

April 20

- Ronald H. Brown U.S. Secretary of Commerce, will be our guest speaker at the opening dinner to be held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

April 21

- A FOREIGN POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST COLD WAR ERA
- Warren M. Christopher U.S. Secretary of State

- A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE
- Senator Malcolm Wallop R., Wyoming

- BEYOND THE URUGUAY WALL
- Ambassador Rufus Yerxa Deputy U.S. Trade Representative

- AMERICA'S GLOBAL TRADE OBJECTIVES: STRUGGLING TOWARDS EQUITY
- Senator Max Baucus D., Montana

- THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION: SUCCESSES & SETBACKS
- Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum R., Kansas

- THE CHANGING U.S. FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR
- Robert D. Hormats Vice Chairman, Goldman Sachs International

- THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS RACE & THE AMERICAN INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY
- Larry Irving Assistant Secretary for Communications & Information, U.S. Department of Commerce

- Gerald H. Taylor Executive Vice President, MCI Communications Services

- EXPANDING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST
- Amnon Neubeach Economic Minister, Embassy of Israel, U.S.A.

- Sari Nusseibeh Fellow, Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C.

- Toni Verstandig Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of State

- Moshe Wertheim President, Israel-American Chamber of Commerce & Industry

- THE CHANGING BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IN CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROPE
- John Baitay European Counsel, Shearman & Sterling, Budapest

- Marcelo Selowsky Chief Economist for Europe & Central Asia, The World Bank

- Frank Vargo Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce

- HEALTH CARE REFORM: THE IMPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS
- Gregory Lawler Head of the Health Care Campaign, The White House

- Dana Priest Principal National Desk Reporter on Health Care Reform, The Washington Post

- Tom A. Scully Partner, Patton, Boggs & Blow, Washington, D.C.

- Donald Shriver Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Energy and Commerce

ECACC

Herald Tribune

April 22

- THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PROGRAM: IS IT ON TRACK?
- Robert E. Rubin Assistant to the President for Economic Policy

- AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW
- Hobart Rowen Columnist, The Washington Post

- THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: ARE THEY DOING THEIR JOB?
- H. Onno Ruding Vice Chairman, Citicorp/Citibank

- U.S. ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH EUROPE
- Lawrence H. Summers U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs

- THE HEART OF THE MATTER: COMPETITIVENESS IN AM

April 14, 1994

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

quotes based on issue prices
(a) - secondary (b) - initial

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TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE

STUDY A LANGUAGE WHERE IT IS SPOKEN

There is no better place to learn a language than in a country where it is spoken. Language schools that cater to travelers are big business these days, and many have found innovative ways to combine pleasure with language-learning. Some are located in country châteaux, while others offer such added enticements as windsurfing classes or tours of local attractions.

Intensive courses are especially popular with international businesspeople who need to learn a new language quickly, and many schools are now catering to their special needs.

The Université d'Aix-Marseille III, located in the lovely old Provencal town of Aix-en-Provence, offers three intensive four-week courses in French in June, July and September. Small groups spend 20 hours a

week in class, and in the afternoons, two-hour workshops cover special topics such as comic books (a veritable art form in France), French literature and poetry or commercial French. Saturdays are devoted to outings in Provence. Students may also take courses during the university's normal semesters, from October to January or February to May.

At the Institut de Français in Villefranche, near Nice, the beauty of the setting on the French Riviera helps to take the pain out of learning. The school offers two- or four-week total-immersion courses that stress diversified teaching approaches in small groups in a French-only speaking environment. Classes are held in a handsome hillside villa overlooking the port town and the sea. Two meals a day are included.

The Centre International



d'Etudes Françaises (C.I.E.F.), affiliated with the Université de Bourgogne in the Burgundian capital of Dijon, offers French-language courses year-round for foreign students. In addition, the summer program, in July and August, has optional lessons in literature, history, art history, economics and commercial French. French civilization and regional cooking. Guided visits of the beautiful city of Dijon and other sites in Burgundy are available, as are longer trips to the châteaux of the Loire Valley, Provence and Paris.

There is also a C.I.E.F. French language and civilization program within the Université Lumière Lyon 2. A summer school program in July and September provides intensive language courses as well as a varied program of cultural and recreational activities. The center also caters to groups of students from foreign universities who wish to have a program especially designed for them.

CUFEP, at the Université Stendhal Grenoble III, has been offering French-language courses to foreigners for more than 100 years. In

addition to intensive and semi-intensive French courses, the program offers courses in literature and civilization, law, economics and science.

The French American Study Center in Lisieux receives students from all over the world. The center can adapt its instruction in the French language to nearly any profession. Teenagers are welcome, and the center will help students find housing, often in the homes of local families.

For those who prefer to study in Paris, there are many options. The Institut Parisien offers both intensive and extensive courses year-round. There is also instruction in French history, art history and literature, as well as business French and French for tourists. In addition, the school organizes trips to museums and plays. Special courses can be adapted to the needs of schools or companies, and help is provided in finding accommodations.

The name of the Sorbonne, part of the university complex in Paris's ancient Latin Quarter, has a special cachet for foreigners. The Sorbonne's Cours de Civil-

sation Française, a special program for those over the age of 18 who wish to learn the French language and culture, has summer courses of varying lengths and for all levels of language proficiency from June through September. Morning courses stress grammar and written expression and are supplemented with homework and afternoon conferences for interested students on French culture and art. A course for professors and visitors with an advanced level of French is also offered from the beginning of July to mid-August. Courses for beginners and intensive courses are also available during the summer.

The Université de la Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris III is also located in the Paris student quarter and offers courses in French language, literature and civilization. Available are a one-year diploma in the three areas, a university degree in French studies for foreigners and language courses for all levels, as well as a diploma in French Language and Linguistic Studies.

Parents who wish to educate their children abroad also have many options at their disposal.

At the Ecole Active Bilingue in Paris, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary, students can choose between the American, British or French educational programs. There is also an adaptation section to prepare foreign students to enter the

French educational system.

The Club "Ecole - Vacances," part of CIPEC (the International Center for Education and Culture) combines a summer camp atmosphere with the serious study of French during the school holidays. French language courses for foreign children and teenagers and brush-up courses for French youngsters are held in the morning, and the afternoons

The beauty helps to take the pain out of learning

are reserved for sports, theater in the French language, excursions, games and cultural activities. Students are either housed on-site or with French families. Located in the Provencal countryside near Aix-en-Provence, the center has a gymnasium, six tennis courts, swimming pools and game areas.

Those who want to offer their children an American education abroad can find American schools in most major capitals of the world. In Paris, there is the American School of Paris, for kindergarten to grade 13, which stresses preparation for entrance to American universities. Both an American high-school diploma and the International Baccalaureate (IB) can be obtained there. The school's summer program offers courses in intensive English for non-native speakers, an S.A.T. preparatory class, in-

tensive French, a theater course and sports and recreation.

In St.-Jean-Cap-Ferrat, students can even receive a Canadian education, at the Lycée Canadien en France. The curriculum of the school's two-year college-preparatory course is based on official Canadian guidelines. Excursions and trips include visits to nearby sites as well as travels all over Europe and even to Africa. This summer, the school is sponsoring an enrichment program, a journalism and media course, and a film production course at Oxford University in England; a "grand tour" of Europe; a biking tour of Europe that meanders from Austria to England; and a French studies course in the South of France. Farther afield, there is a trip to the Galapagos Islands and the Equatorial Amazon and an environmental studies program in Costa Rica.

Switzerland is well-known for its many fine boarding schools in idyllic settings.

One of them is the Institut auf dem Rosenberg, located in over 25 acres of parkland overlooking the town of St. Gallen. The school has five special programs of study: the Anglo-American section, which prepares students for entrance to British and American universities; a modern-language course; a German-language section; an Italian section; and a commercial section. In July and August, the school offers special holiday language courses, along with other subjects as desired, and sports and outdoor activities.

There are five locations for Rosenberg's Ariana holiday language courses: in Arosa, Agra/Lugan, Lenk, St. Gallen and Seefeld, Austria. All students at the school have a personal tutor to take care of any problems they may have.

Classes are also kept small and individual attention emphasized at the Institut Monte Rosa, located in Terri-er-Montreux on the shore of Lake Geneva. Developing a sense of community, sports and physical education are considered important aspects of the curriculum, which prepares students for the high-school diploma and for university examinations. Special business courses are available.

In the summer and winter, Monte Rosa offers the "Swiss Holiday" program. Students from many countries engage in sports and outdoor activities and take language courses.

At Leysin American School, located in the Swiss Alps, students can obtain an American high-school diploma and/or the International Baccalaureate. Leysin stresses the importance of providing a family-like atmosphere for its 260 students from 40 countries.

During the summer, Leysin offers two special programs. "Summer in Switzerland," for 14 to 19 year olds, includes morning courses in French, German and English literature, math, computer studies, English as a second language, drama, art and music. Afternoons are devoted to sports and other activities. Weekend excursions take students to Bern, Geneva, Zermatt, Lucerne and even Paris. The summer school is known for its theater program. Leysin's "Alpine Adventure" summer session is designed for 10 to 13 year olds and has a program similar to that of Summer in Switzerland.

Château Mont-Choisi, located in a residential district of Lausanne, is an international girls' boarding school with a limited enrollment of only 120. High-school students at Mont-Choisi follow individually designed courses of study in small classes. An American program prepares them for admission to American universities, and there is an intensive French program.

A four-week summer program in July offers four hours of French or English classes in the morning. In the afternoon, there are optional courses in such subjects as science, cooking or photography as well as sports and other activities.

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TRAVEL FOR KNOWLEDGE

FROM ART TO REVOLUTION, LEARNING FOR FUN

Tired of traditional tourism but still lovers of travel, many globetrotters are choosing to enrich their holidays abroad by taking courses. They enjoy the added structure and the inside look at a country's culture provided by classes in subjects that are close to their hearts.

The possibilities are endless — there are cooking schools, art and photography classes, historical tours, etc. Visitors might want to learn a craft, such as glassmaking in Venice, that is only practiced in a particular place, or they might want to see Greece in the company of an expert in mythology.

Parsons Paris, affiliated with the Parsons School of Design in New York, offers university-level courses in fashion, fine art, art history, decorative arts and architecture and photography, all taught in English. The school also has an English-as-a-second-language program. Summer courses take full advantage of Paris's wealth of offerings in each

Gastronomie Française Ritz-Escoffier, located in the prestigious Hotel Ritz and named after the renowned chef who reigned over its kitchens a hundred years ago, offers a wide range of summer courses for aspiring and accomplished French cooks. The César Ritz, Pastry and French Regional Cooking courses require a basic knowledge of cooking and pastymaking. Enrollments vary from one to six weeks, according to the student's preference. Each week includes four practical classes limited to 10 persons, four demonstrations and a regional wine and cheese tasting. The one-week All About Fish Cooking course covers different methods of preparation, including soups, plus instruction on how to choose and serve fish. A highlight is a visit to the fish market at Rungis, the huge wholesale food market near Paris.

The course Summer Entertaining concentrates on taking advantage of the season's wide variety of fresh produce, with the accent on



Putting on the ritz is no problem for alumni of the famous hotel's cooking school.

Parisian establishments but also dine in two of them.

Classes at the century-old Cordon Bleu cooking school in Paris offer an enjoyable, pain-free way to learn the secrets of French cooking. The class watches as a professional chef prepares a meal, explaining each step along the way. All instruction is simultaneously translated into English, and the atmosphere is convivial. Afterward, the students have the pleasure of eating the results before trying their own hand at the recipes.

This summer, the Cordon Bleu is offering, in addition to its usual wide range of classes and workshops, a four-week course in the basic principles and techniques of French cooking and pastymaking. The emphasis is on helping students to adapt French recipes to their own culture, traditions and local ingredients. After the three-hour demonstrations by master chefs, they will create their own meals. Everything from *boeuf bourguignon* to apple flan à la normande will be covered. Visitors need not stay in Paris to learn French cook-

ing and pastymaking. The Espace Friand in Sèvres offers courses of one, two or six weeks as well as intensive brush-up courses for both professionals and amateurs. Instruction is in English, French and Japanese, and there is even a course in Japanese cooking that goes beyond sushi and sashimi. The emphasis here is on small groups and personal attention.

Anyone interested in getting out of the kitchen and into a career in hotel and

restaurant management should take a look at the Institut International Maxim's de Paris. Students come from all over the world to learn the business the French have perfected at the school associated with the famous Maxim's restaurant. Visiting professors from such far-flung locations as Australia, the United States and China add the requisite international touch. At the end of the three-year course, students are awarded an International Hotel Management Diploma. The school also offers an Executive MBA in association with the University of Saint Xavier College of Chicago.

For a broader range of interests, The American University of Paris offers a wide selection of university-level courses in everything from the French language to art history, science, business administration, computer science and mathematics, economics, English, European studies, photography, fine arts, international affairs and sociology.

This summer's program includes many new offerings, such as intensive French-language courses (one of which will be held in the resort town of Biarritz) and an English fiction-writing seminar.

The emphasis on language also takes in theater, intercultural communication and computer science. In honor of the 50th anniversary of D-



Brushing up on painting skills is just one of the many options available to studious travelers.

Day, a special course will look at events in Western Europe during World War II and includes a trip to Normandy.

Also tailor-made for summer visitors are the cultural programs, which combine travel in France with on-site lectures, museum visits and excursions.

Examples are day trips to

Chartres Cathedral and the Château de Maintenon, the Loire Valley châteaux and a trip to Giverny and Auvers-sur-Oise, the homes of Monet and Van Gogh, respectively.

In the calm precincts of the royal city of Versailles, the Versailles International Summer University offers courses in the French lan-

guage and civilization and in classical civilization. The latter course, created 15 years ago by the mayor of Versailles, André Damien, consists of lectures and cultural visits conducted by specialists in their fields. This year's program is called "France and Europe at the Time of Louis XVI and the Revolution."



Budding chefs share a laugh over the fish.

subject. Art history classes are conducted in front of the original artworks, for instance, and fashion students visit designers' studios and the famous Parisian department stores.

The Ecole Franco-Américaine de Beaux-Arts in Angoulême, France offers bilingual drawing and painting courses for all levels of ability conducted by New Yorker Ted Seth Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs uses a classical approach based on an in-depth analysis of natural forms and the effects of light on surfaces. Subject matter includes landscapes, still lifes and portraits.

For those interested in the art of cooking, the Ecole de

Mediterranean dishes. The Wine and Cheese in Food course teaches students to identify the families of cheeses and how to use wine in French cooking. A bonus in this course is dinner at the Espadon, the Michelin two-star restaurant in the Hôtel Ritz. Eating also takes precedence in La Cuisine des Brasseries et Bistrot Parisiens, in which students not only learn about the typical meals served in these

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SPORTS

A's Top Toronto In a Wild One

The Associated Press
First the Oakland Athletics got a little cranky, then the game got a little crazy.

They blew a four-run lead and, as the night grew late, water coolers came flying from the dugout, pitchers came to bat and, finally, a hit bounced off the pitcher for the game-winning single.

"We threw everything at them," said reliever Steve Ontiveros, the

AL ROUNDUP

winner in the 12-inning, 8-7 victory Wednesday night over the visiting Toronto Blue Jays. "We had pitchers hitting and everything. It was beautiful."

Actually, it got pretty ugly before Mike Bordick ended it with a two-out single that ricocheted off pitcher Greg Cadaret and skipped into center field to drive in the winning run.

The Blue Jays' pitchers walked 12, but the A's stranded 20 runners. Then Oakland lost a three-run lead when Carlos Delgado's league-leading sixth homer, a three-run shot, capped a five-run Toronto seventh. The A's came back in the bottom of the ninth to send the game into extra innings, but there were several more odd twists before it was over:

• Pitcher Ron Darling was sent up to pinch-hit for ace reliever Dennis Eckersley, who had been penciled in as the cleanup batter after Mark McGwire was ejected in the 10th for pushing an umpire while arguing a strike call.

• After being ejected, an angry McGwire hurled two water coolers onto the field.

• Center fielder Stan Javier played third base for the first time in his seven years in the major leagues.

Junior Noboa tied the score with two outs in the bottom of the ninth with an RBI single off Todd Stottlemyre. Left fielder Mike Aldrete saved a run in the 10th when he ended the inning with a running catch on Joe Carter's line drive to the gap.

In the bottom of the 12th, Troy Neel singled with one out and went to second when Aldrete drew a two-out walk from Cadaret. Bordick worked the count to 3-2 before scoring Neel.

Indians 6, Angels 5: Bo Jackson hit a game-tying three-run homer in the ninth, but Kenny Lofton homered in the 10th off Scott Lewis for a three-game sweep. Cleveland's first at California since 1975.

At 6-1, the Indians are off to their best start since going 10-9 in 1966.

Rangers 4, Brewers 3: Estaban Beltré, in his first at-bat for Texas, singled off Bob Scanlan to drive in the winning run through Milwaukee's drawn-in infield in the 10th and gave the Rangers their first victory in The Ballpark in Arlington.

Royals 2, Red Sox 1: Rookie Bob Hamelin, who has replaced George Brett as Kansas City's designated hitter, hit a two-run homer with one out in the ninth to beat visiting Boston.

The Royals, routed 22-11 by the Red Sox on Tuesday night, had not gotten a runner past first before Hamelin homered off Jeff Russell.

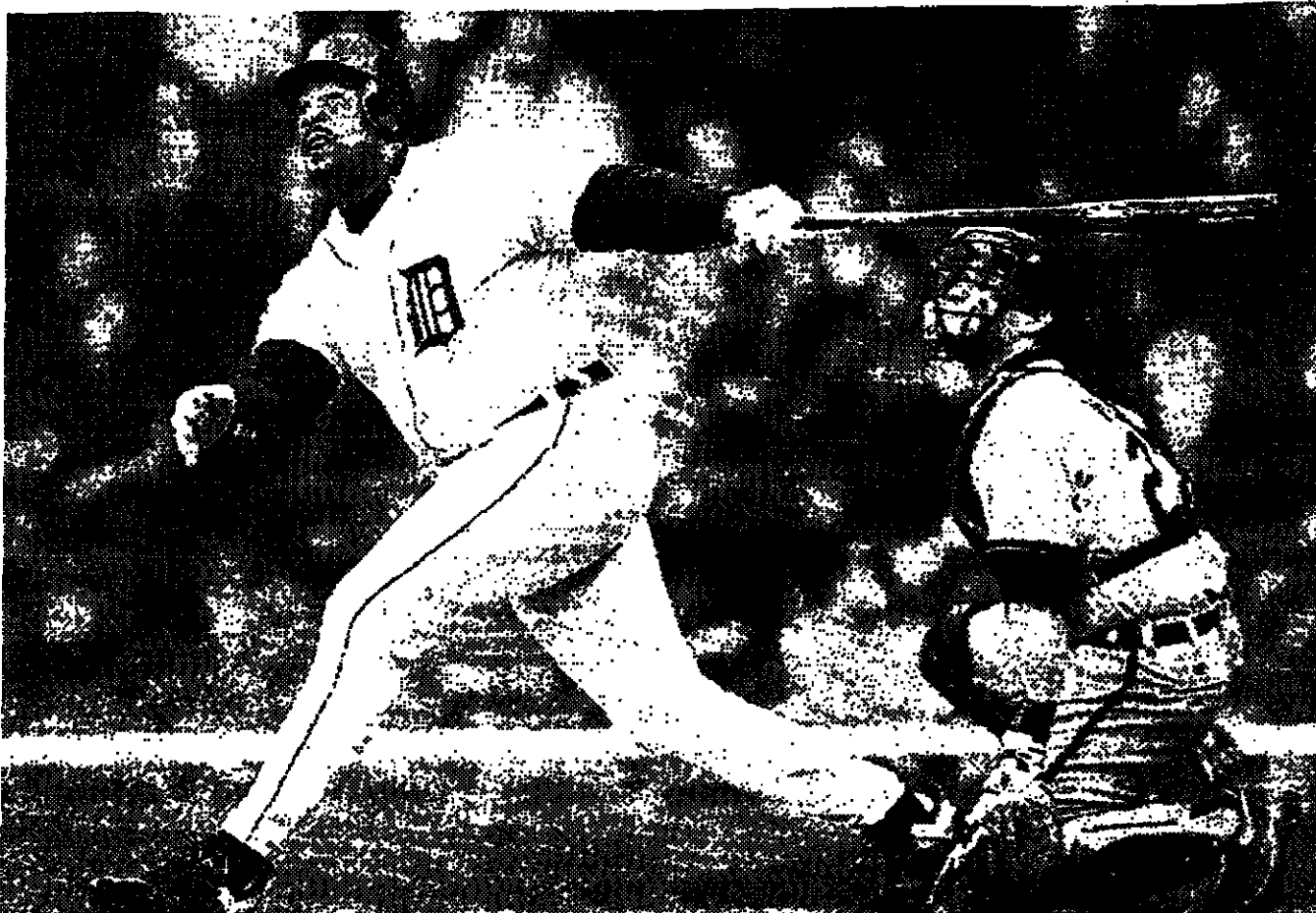
Twins 9, Mariners 6: Dave Winfield moved into 16th place on the career hit list, passing Lou Brock with his 3,023rd, and Minnesota's Tom Kelly became the ninth active manager to win 600 games.

Minnesota scored five runs in the sixth inning at the Kingdom, halting a five-game losing streak.

Tigers 6, Orioles 3: Cecil Fielder went 4-for-4, hitting one of three Detroit homers against visiting Baltimore.

Tony Phillips and Eric Davis homered in the seventh inning for the Tigers, helping manager Sparky Anderson get his 100th victory against the Orioles.

White Sox 5, Yankees 6: Jason Bere scattered four hits over seven innings in Comiskey Park, and Julio Franco homered as Chicago stretched its winning streak to four. The loss was New York's fourth straight.



Cecil Fielder, hitting a homer in sixth as he and catcher Chris Hoiles watched the ball, went 4-for-4 as the Tigers beat the Orioles, 6-3.

Martinez Hurls Gem as Expos Beat Reds

The Associated Press

Pedro Martinez lost his perfect game, then Reggie Sanders lost his composure.

Martinez had pitched Montreal to a 2-0 lead over Cincinnati, and the Reds had not gotten a runner on base, when Martinez hit Sanders in the elbow with an 0-2 pitch with one out in the eighth. Sanders charged the mound, tackled the Expos' pitcher and touched off a bench-clearing scuffle.

"There was no way I was trying to hit him," Martinez said after the Expos beat the Reds, 3-2, Wednesday night in Montreal. "I guess he took it the wrong way. I was surprised he charged out. Surprised, but not afraid."

Martinez, who had lost all four of his previous major league starts, had struck out Sanders in his first

NL ROUNDUP

two at-bats after pitching him high and tight.

Sanders did not talk to the press after the game. But Montreal's manager, Felipe Alou, stressed that it made no sense for Martinez to intentionally hit Sanders.

"I don't think there is any doubt a pitcher throwing a perfect game is going to hit somebody on purpose," Alou said.

Sanders was ejected, and Marti-

nez got out of the inning with his no-hitter intact. But Brian Dorsett ended it with a clean leadoff single to center in the ninth.

John Wetteland relieved and gave up sacrifice flies to Barry Larkin and Hal Morris that tied the score before an RBI single by pinch-hitter Lou Frazier in the ninth ended the Reds' six-game winning streak.

Martinez, obtained from Los Angeles between seasons, was 10-5 with a 2.61 ERA last year.

Braves 6, Giants 3: In Atlanta, on the night honoring the 20th anniversary of Hank Aaron's 715th home run, Fred McGriff homered in the 12th inning just to the left of the historic landing spot.

The Braves, who had blown a two-run lead in the ninth inning of a 7-5 loss to San Francisco the night before, had tied this game in the ninth when Mark Lemke doubled with two outs off Kevin Rogers and scored on a single by pinch-hitter Charlie O'Brien.

Willie McGee's RBI double in the top half had put the Giants ahead, 3-2.

In the 12th, Jeff Blauser doubled off rookie Tony Menendez, Terry Pendleton then walked and McGriff followed with his second home run of the season.

Astros 4, Marlins 2: Houston's Greg Swindell allowed only five hits in eight shutout innings to remain unbeaten in four decisions against host Florida.

Losers Chris Hammond gave up a two-run double to Jeff Bagwell and a two-run homer to Tony Eusebio, both in the sixth.

Pirates 3, Padres 2: Al Martin tripled, doubled and scored the go-ahead run on third baseman Archi Cianfrocco's throwing error in the fifth inning in Pittsburgh and San Diego lost its fourth straight, dropping to a major-league worst 1-8.

Cardinals 4, Dodgers 2: Ray Lankford homered and drove in four runs in St. Louis as Rick Sutcliffe beat Los Angeles to win his first NL start in three years.

Lankford moved back to leadoff this season after starting last season as the cleanup batter and hitting in almost every spot without success. He went 3-for-5, helping send the Dodgers to their fifth loss in six games.

Phillies 12, Rockies 3: Darren Daulton drove in four runs and scored four times as Philadelphia, playing at home, snapped a four-game losing streak.

Daulton went 3-for-4, including a two-run homer and a two-run double in the eighth.

Carlton Speaks Out At Last, and World Wishes He Hadn't

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Come next Dec. 22, Steve Carlton will have been of this earth half a century. But don't bother the man himself with such nonsense.

"He doesn't celebrate birthdays anymore because he believes if you don't, you don't age," Tim McCarver said. "He doesn't celebrate Christmas anymore either because all of these dates lead themselves to aging and he doesn't want to age."

Tim McCarver knows Steve Carlton probably better than any other man. They were teammates for more than 10 seasons with two teams, and McCarver served as Carlton's personal catcher.

They also were friends. They were such good friends they often spent time together between seasons.

In other words, there isn't anything about Carlton that McCarver hasn't learned in the 29 years they have known each other.

"I can say with all the assurance in the world that Lefty is not a bigot and he is not an anti-Semite," McCarver said Wednesday.

He sure is strange, though. That is evident from his comments that are quoted in an article in the April issue of Philadelphia magazine, the same article that gave rise to charges that Carlton is anti-Semitic.

The comments, in turn, give rise to the feeling that the world was better off all of those years when Carlton was pitching and not talking.

According to Pat Jordan, the writer of the article, Carlton allegedly said the world is ruled or controlled by the Russian and United States governments, which "fill the air with low-frequency sound waves," the Elders of Zion, British intelligence agencies, "12 Jewish bankers meeting in Switzerland" and "a committee of 300 which meets at a roundtable in Rome."

Not only that, but Carlton also charges, according to Jordan, that President Bill Clinton has "a black son" he won't acknowledge and that the AIDS virus was created at a secret Maryland biological warfare laboratory "to get rid of gays and blacks."

All of this and more from the fertile mind of a man who lives reclusively in what Jordan describes as a bunker in Durango, Colorado.

Carlton's comments about the Elders of Zion and the 12 Jewish bankers in Switzerland have prompted charges of anti-Semitism.

In a statement issued through the Phillies Wednesday, Carlton said, "The article has almost no truth in it."

"The 'Protocols of the Elders of Zion' was a fraudulent document, written by the Russian secret police early in this century, which described the alleged plans of a conference of Jews to overthrow Christianity through subversion and sabotage and control the world."

"Lefty reads too many books," McCarver said.

"If he's guilty of anything, it's believing some of the material he reads. Does he become confused with his reading about radical things? Yes. I've told him that. Does that translate into him being anti-Semitic? No."

McCarver was not surprised by what he read in the Jordan piece because he has vast experience with the muddled mind of the silent one.

"We drove across country three out of six years in the '70s to go hunting in Montana and Canada," the baseball broadcaster related.

"We had an argument every other mile. We couldn't agree on anything. Is his eccentricity misguided? Yes, in my opinion. I'm not defending him. But he's a friend of mine and will remain a friend."

McCarver called Carlton "a very complicated person" and said he has "a very difficult time being human."

"To say that Steve has a difficult time relating is an understatement," McCarver added.

"I don't understand Lefty. I've known him for three decades and I don't understand him. He has a rich sense of humor and a lot of good qualities, but to try to explain his eccentric views to anybody is not one of my strengths."

Because Carlton is scheduled to be inducted into the Hall of Fame on July 31, Hall officials might have reason to be concerned about what Carlton might say.

Bill Guillefoe, vice president of the Hall of Fame, recalled how enjoyable Carlton was in January at the news conference announcing his nearly unanimous election.

"I thought he did a super job answering questions," Guillefoe said. "It was focused strictly on baseball. He made some pertinent observations about hitters, pitchers, catchers. I think everyone there was fascinated. It was one of the finest interviews I've witnessed in all the years I've attended those announcements. I would hope he would carry over that thinking in his remarks because he has some really interesting observations about baseball."

Guillefoe said Hall officials had not seen the article but had asked that a copy be sent to them.

"I think that would be a reasonable approach if we feel after reading it there was a concern," the executive said. "But until we read it, it's kind of hard to comment."

If Carlton were to make any bizarre comments in Cooperstown, one reaction would be inevitable. "Holy Rizzuto," his fellow inductee, Phil Rizzuto, almost certainly would say.

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In Land of the Proletariat, the Sport of Kings Catches On

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — "Aaaaarrgh!" Xia Gang exclaims, clutches his hair, bends over as if wracked by cramp and bangs his head with unrelenting force against the white railing that only seconds ago he had been astride with excitement.

The object of his anger and frustration — a stocky, brown stallion from Inner Mongolia — trots friskily past, seemingly unaware that it has failed miserably to live up to its billing as 2-1 favorite in the 12:30 handicap at the Beijing Countryside Horse Racing Course.

"Don't worry," says one of Xia's friends. "He's always like this when we lose. It doesn't last." Sure enough, within minutes Xia is back with the group, poring over their joint racing form and indulging what for him and his fellow farmers has become a hobby with a difference.

The sport of kings, already firmly established at China's other race course in the

freewheeling southern city of Guangzhou, is new to Beijing, but in six months has already sired two new breeds of sports-goer — the horse racing fan and, more strikingly, the state-sanctioned gambler.

Inaugurated in September, the Countryside course, 35 kilometers (22 miles) northeast of Beijing, is the brainchild of Cheng Chumbo, an entrepreneur-farmer who invested 50 million yuan (\$5.75 million) in the 1,200-meter track, grandstand and clubhouse.

Cheng reacts haughtily to the suggestion that gambling, strictly prohibited for more than 40 years by the communists, might be an insidious vice.

"Horse racing is high-class gambling with a strong intellectual content," he insists, dismissing state-run lotteries as "boring."

"It's also far more civilized than playing the stock market."

With a minimum stake of five yuan, the racing draws a mixed crowd, from the likes of Xia and his friends who pool their limited resources over the day's eight races, to the new breed of Mercedes-owning high-rollers who breathe the rarified air of the clubhouse's third floor.

There is no top limit on bets, but Cheng says wagers of more than 500 yuan on a single race are rare.

With a good crowd, the course's state-of-the-art computerized betting system will accept around 50,000 yuan over an eight-race meet.

While this pales by comparison with the one billion Hong Kong dollar (\$128 million) daily turnover at one of Hong Kong's two racetracks, Cheng points out that it is still early days.

"People here are still unused to the idea of betting on horses," he says. Gambling at the Beijing course is sanc-

tioned by the government on the grounds that around 40 percent of the profits go to supporting social welfare projects.

According to Cheng, most of the remainder is spent on debt repayment.

"Our aim is not to profit," he says. However, Cheng does have grand expansion plans including introducing bloodstock from Australia, France and Ireland.

The first batch of horses from Australia is due soon and Cheng is leaving for Paris in July for discussions with the French Horsebreeders' Association who have twice sent representatives to Beijing.

Meanwhile, in one of the clubhouse's private rooms, Wang Shaowen is dividing his time between the action on the track and a bottle of French cognac.

"I guess you could say I'm a regular here," says Wang, who runs an electrical business in Beijing.

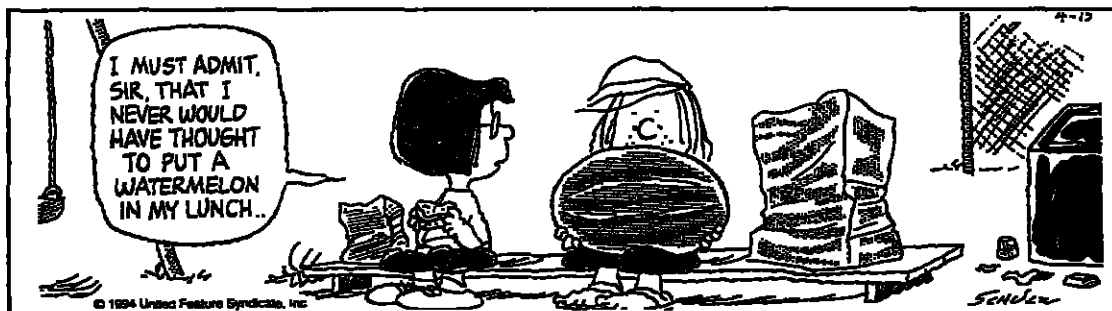
"How much do I bet? I don't think I'm going to tell you," he says, laughing.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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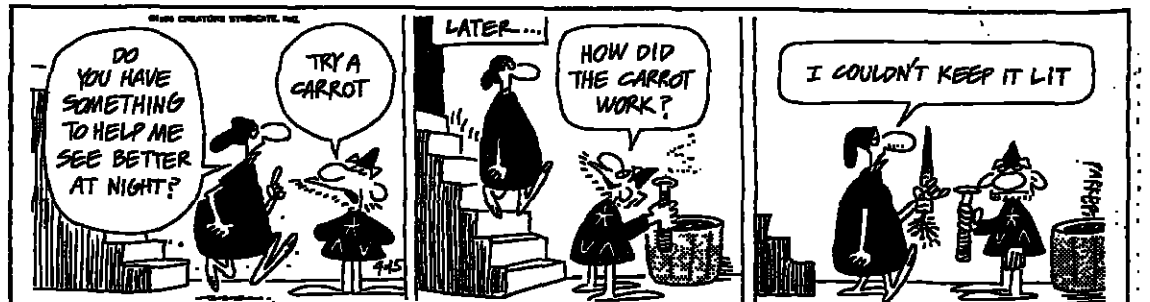


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OBSERVER

Wonderful Town

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It's lovely to be back in New York after long absence. "The only real city, somebody said to me long ago, and he was not a New Yorker. Well, we don't have to be chauvinistic about it."

Betty Comden and Adolph Green put it well enough in words for Leonard Bernstein's music to sing. "The Bronx is up, but the Battery's down, and people ride in a hole in the ground; New York, New York, it's a helluva town!" That's good enough.

Speaking of that hole in the ground, riding around in it impresses you with the extraordinary politeness of New Yorkers. They are supposed to be rude, crude, coarse, pushy, nasty, but they're not. Tigers may be at the shop, but as urban social creatures they are the souls of civilization.

Ask them how to get to the World Trade Center and they're supposed to snarl. "You want I should carry you on my back to the World Trade Center?" But they don't.

They politely tell you how to get to the World Trade Center, whether they know or not. They're too eager to be helpful to confess they can't help you because they don't have the slightest idea how to get to the World Trade Center.

Riding underground in the morning crush, you are struck by the exquisite courtesy of New York. Here is this human ant heap, a million people, elbow to elbow, moving at high speed by foot and rail, yet scarcely a jostle occurs.

Everyone is breathing into everyone else's ear, yet there is rarely the slightest invasion of that onion-skin-thin layer of privacy encasing each traveler.

New Yorkers don't like being told their city is civilized. Show them a television camera and they will call New York a jungle filled with animals, which is a silly metaphor of course. Animals never treat their own kind bestially, as humans so often do.

Sill, New Yorkers fancy the romance of survival under stress. They will say that if people do not jostle and stare on the subway, it's only because they are terrified of what awful retribution may follow. In fact, one of the endless crimes

stories endlessly recited by the local TV news stations during my stay concerned a young man who had been shot dead after a "staredown." This says nothing distinctive about New York. Young men are shooting each other dead in cities all over the United States these days, often for no reason at all.

You'd rather travel on the surface? Wonders await. From Murray Hill to Morningside Heights I am treated to a radio conversation between cabbie and his dispatcher. In Poughkeepsie.

On the way back the driver is fresh in from Africa and speaks a practically flawless English, just as I speak a practically flawless French. Which is to say, our commands of the speaking don't mean either one of us will understand if you speak back.

So I shout, "Seventh Avenue, Seventh! Not Second Avenue!" Too late. We are east of the park buried in motionless traffic. All New York, maddened with spring after the winter's nightmare, is basking in a fantastically gorgeous traffic jam.

There are wonders everywhere. All winter I have been looking for disks of Schubert's music, but back there in that pinched winter town finding four Schuberts is a triumph. At Lincoln Center the selection of disks goes on for almost ever. You could spend yourself bankrupt and still not exhaust the supply.

Uptown on the West Side in the 70s one of America's finest playwrights, Edward Albee, offers a new play so good it can exist only on the stage and never, thank the gods, become a movie. It's a perfect illustration of why theater is an indispensable art.

What's more, for New York's ironies are also wondrous, this lovely play cannot even find a home in the theater district with its endlessly running, mindless musical spectacles.

Yet "Medea" can't "Medea" by Euripides! Euripides on Broadway! We sit mesmerized, horrified, absolutely still, not a cough in the house for 90 astounding minutes as Euripides gives us a lesson in what theater is all about. New York, New York, you're a wonderful town.

New York Times Service

Before Grunge Rock: Seattle's Jazz Roots

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Soundgarden's new album, "Superunknown," entered the Billboard chart at No. 1 late last month. The Seattle band thus joins Nirvana, Alice in Chains and Pearl Jam in the grunge hall of fame. Grunge rock is like Kleenex, neither substantial nor permanent but necessary, and unfortunately I think they are doing the best they can. We get the music we deserve. It keeps Seattle on the musical map.

Seattle, the capital of grunge, has joined Detroit, San Francisco and Liverpool as an important alternative musical hub. Over the past decade or so, Americans have been moving out there to find peaceful civilization in the rain. On the Pacific Rim, it relates to the Far East and to Vancouver, another enlightened city about 130 miles to the north.

Seattle produced Ray Charles, Quincy Jones, Jimi Hendrix, Larry Coryell, Patty Brown, Don Lamphere, Ernestine Anderson and many lesser-known lights. Eduardo Calderon, a photographer now in Paris on an NEA fellowship, recently completed work on the coffee-table book "Jackson Street After Hours: The Roots of Jazz in Seattle" (Sasquatch Books), with text by Paul de Barros. The Peruvian Calderon has lived in Seattle since 1969, not long after they cleaned up the corruption and began to roll in the sidewalks at 10 P.M.

The book preserves the history of "America's only native art form" in a city where it was both rich and obscure and focuses on what de Barros calls "the invisibility of the African Americans."

"I was frankly unprepared for the sweeping neglect I encountered," he writes. "As I scoured old newspapers and magazines for information about black jazz musicians, it became increasingly clear that a whole era had gone by unnamed, unacknowledged and unrecorded. Musicians famous and not so famous came and went, put down roots, influenced other musicians, started bands, ended them, had heydays and down days, but no one bothered to take notice or keep track."

Seattle was a "city of sin" during the Yukon Gold Rush. Later than but not unlike in New Orleans, jazz grew up in the shadow of gambling, prostitution, alcohol and drugs. While the local white press reviewed mediocre chamber music concerts, it ignored the fact that anything of cultural importance might be happening where black people and whites on the border of "respectability" gathered. The

term "Skid Row" was coined to describe the neighborhood between Yesler and King streets where logs "skidded" down the hill to the mill near the port, where the jazz clubs were.

Seattle was a place to get stranded. You can go no farther west or north in the United States. The Cascade Mountains block the way east. In 1911, the vandevilians Nora and Ross Hendrix settled in Seattle when they ran out of money. An evocative photo reveals Nora's startling resemblance to her grandson Jimi.

Jelly Roll Morton, who claimed he "invented" jazz, worked in the Entertainers Club after he left New Orleans in 1917. He and his wife operated a boarding house for awhile. He was "just another sport in the district, with a diamond front tooth and a cool hand for pool, trying to raise a dime."

From the 1930s through the early 1960s, Seattle was a wide-open boom town. There was logging, the military, the port and Boeing. Somewhat like New Orleans at the turn of the century, a combination of talent, loose money and relative racial tolerance gave birth to a creative musical atmosphere along with political corruption, euphemistically referred to as a "tolerance policy." There were seven jazz clubs on Jackson Street alone, plus all the roadhouses on the edge of town, and the action continued past dawn.

Junior Raglin was stranded in Seattle with Coy's Eleven Black Aces. He played a two-necked guitar with bass strings on one and guitar strings on the other. The local musician Palmer Johnson said: "Junior could play guitar and walk the dog on the bass." Raglin left town to join Duke Ellington, recording, among others, the classics "Raincheck" and "Chelsea Bridge."

In 1947, a teenage Ray Charles decided he wanted to "get as far away from Tampa, Florida, as I could go, so I wouldn't know nobody." He picked "this exotic town in the upper left-hand corner of the map. It just seemed like a reasonable place to go. All mystery and adventure." Billed as "The Blind Sensation," he worked immediately. He started "gospelizing" the blues as a sort of inside musician's joke and then discovered later down in Los Angeles that this was something a lot of people wanted to hear. "In Seattle," Charles said, "all of a sudden I had to become a man."

Sixteen-year-old Quincy Jones was playing trumpet with Bumps Blackwell's Garfield High School band in 1949. Lionel Hampton hired him but he was kicked off



Calderon photo of Ray Charles



Documenting jazz in Seattle: Eduardo Calderon's photo of Ray Charles

was expensive time. It took us two years to get an appointment with Ray. But once they saw the old photographs and we started talking about the old days, mentioning names they hadn't thought about for years, they just went on and on for hours."

In 1957, 15-year-old Jimi Hendrix started to play guitar. He was influenced by a local white rhythm and blues guitarist named Joe Johansen (racially integrated bands were not unusual in Seattle in the '40s and '50s), who also taught Larry Coryell R&B tunes.

There was a dark underbelly to the '50s. Charlie Parker shot heroin backstage at the Metropolitan Theatre. Stan Getz was busted breaking into a downtown drug store and tried to kill himself in jail. And most recently Kurt Cobain of Nirvana, who also had a drug problem, committed suicide in his Seattle home. It can be maintained that Parker and Getz were alienated, playing such beautiful, inventive and undervalued music. But Cobain was a millionaire rock star. What is it about music? Maybe it's just all that rain in Seattle.

"Seattle is one of the loveliest incubators you'll ever run into," says Floyd Standifer, a local trumpeter. "It always was a place to get it together. You can't stay here if you want to make it big, but this town will hook you. You'll always end up coming back."

PEOPLE

Courtney Love Charged With Drug Possession

The singer Courtney Love was arrested and examined for a suspected drug overdose the day before her husband, Kurt Cobain, was found dead. Cobain, the singer for the grunge band Nirvana, killed himself with a shotgun, and his body was found Friday at his Seattle home. The police in Beverly Hills said Love was arrested the previous day at a posh hotel and charged with drug possession, examined at a hospital and released on bail. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer on Thursday quoted the medical examiner's office as saying that Cobain was high on drugs when he killed himself and lay dead for three days before his body was found. The paper reported earlier that police records show Cobain was hospitalized in May 1993 after a heroin overdose.

Billy Joel and Christie Brinkley have announced they are separating after nearly 20 years of marriage. The supermodel and the singer-songwriter have an 8-year-old daughter, Alexa Ray.

The Marquess of Blandford, the wayward heir to one of Britain's aristocratic titles, pleaded guilty Thursday to stealing a checkbook and forging checks but denied making off without paying a tax fare. He was released on bail until May 12, and the court eased its tax ban, ruling that he could take cabs when accompanied by his lawyer.

Geraldine Ferraro has aspired to higher office more than once: She has served in the House of Representatives, has run for the Senate and the vice presidency and is now the U.S. representative to the UN Human Rights Commission. She never has been nominated for a post as lofty as the one she is playing at Columbia University: that of God in the Varsity Show.

Odyssey Auctions of California, which specializes in celebrity memorabilia, is launching a search for Marilyn Monroe's 1950 Pontiac Sedan Deluxe Coupe. It said it would pay \$50,000 for it.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
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WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Precip
Algeria	17/22	19/24	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Amsterdam	20/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Ankara	20/27	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Athens	20/27	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Batavia	14/27	16/24	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Belgrade	20/27	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Bombay	11/22	32/37	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Buenos Aires	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Burkina Faso	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Calcutta	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Cairo	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Canton	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Cebu	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Colon	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Dakar	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Dhaka	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Durban	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Harare	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Hong Kong	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Indonesian	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Jakarta	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Johannesburg	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Kuala Lumpur	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Lagos	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
London	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Los Angeles	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Manila	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Mexico City	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Moscow	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Mumbai	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Nairobi	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Paris	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Perth	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Port of Spain	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Rangoon	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Rio de Janeiro	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Sao Paulo	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Seoul	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Singapore	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Sydney	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Taipei	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Tokyo	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Winnipeg	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00
Zurich	19/22	21/22	16/24	11/22	SE	0-100	0.00



Legend: 0-100% cloud cover, 0.00-0.99 precipitation. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

North America
Windy and cooler weather will reach the East Coast this weekend. Eastern to Buffalo will have below normal temperatures while the area from New York City to Washington, D.C., will be near to slightly below normal. A spring heat wave will develop from Phoenix to Salt Lake City.

Europe
London and Paris will have mainly dry, seasonable weather this weekend into Monday. Heavy rains will occur from Milan and Rome to Sarajevo. Very warm weather will surge northward from Istanbul and Sofia through Kiev. Central Europe will be damp and cool with scattered rains.

Asia
Beijing through Seoul will be dry and warm this weekend into Monday. Tokyo will be dry and seasonable. A few showers and thunderstorms will erupt over southwestern China. Bangkok and Manila will be hot with some heavy sunshine. Hong Kong and Shanghai will be partly sunny and warm.

Africa
Algeria 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Cape Town 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Casablanca 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Cairo 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Dakar 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Lagos 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Nairobi 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Rangoon 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Singapore 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Tehran 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Yokohama 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00

Latin America
Buenos Aires 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Caracas 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Cusco 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Havana 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Lima 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Mexico City 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Montevideo 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Quito 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Rio de Janeiro 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Santiago 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Sao Paulo 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Tehran 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Yokohama 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00

Middle East
Baghdad 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Beirut 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Damascus 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Jerusalem 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Luzon 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Manila 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Moscow 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Nairobi 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Rangoon 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Singapore 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Tehran 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Yokohama 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00

South America
Buenos Aires 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Caracas 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Cusco 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Havana 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Lima 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Mexico City 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Montevideo 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Quito 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Rio de Janeiro 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Santiago 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Sao Paulo 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Tehran 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Yokohama 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00

Other
Alaska 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Arctic 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Australia 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Bangladesh 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Belgium 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Bolivia 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Bulgaria 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Canada 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Chad 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
China 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Colombia 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Congo 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Costa Rica 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Czech Rep 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Denmark 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Dominican 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Finland 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
France 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Germany 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Greece 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Hungary 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Iceland 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
India 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Indonesia 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Iran 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Iraq 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Israel 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Italy 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Japan 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Jordan 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Kazakhstan 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Kenya 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Kuwait 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Kyrgyzstan 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Laos 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Lebanon 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Lithuania 19/22 21/22 16/24 11/22 SE 0-100 0.00
Luxembourg 19/22 21/